

1936

1936 Extension Service Annual Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

D. W. Watkins

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THE EXTENSION SERVICE.

July 10, 1937

Dr. E. W. Sikes, President
The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina
Clemson, South Carolina

Sir:

The following report of the Extension Service for the past year is submitted in conformance with the law, and the regulations of the Board of Trustees. Most of the results given in this report are on the basis of the 1936 calendar or crop year, with such references as are possible to work done through June, 1937.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. Watkins,
Director

EXTENSION WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1936

INTRODUCTION

The Extension Service has had one of the most fruitful years of its history. The Clemson Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, which, under the state and Federal laws, cooperate in maintaining this service are regarded more and more by farm people as the agencies through which they are able to express themselves, their needs and desires, and through which they participate in the unfolding of our national destiny.

In 1936 the crisis of the depression emergency had passed, and the farmers of the state, who, from the largest landowner to the smallest sharecropper, had learned during the trying years of the depression that the Extension Service offered safe and sound leadership, turned to the county agents and specialists in greater numbers than ever before for guidance and help in improving the production, quality, and marketing of their products, the efficiency of operation of their farms, and the living conditions in their homes.

For extension workers, who for the preceding three years have been forced to devote a large percentage of their time and efforts to the emergency programs of adjustment necessary to tide the farmers over the depression, this meant a definite return to the basic program of demonstration work, upon which the Extension Service was founded and developed.

Fortunately, during the three preceding years of emergency programs, a strong organization of farmer leadership and clerical

assistance had been built up by the Extension Service in each county of the state, which made it possible for the county agents to place in the hands of this leadership much of the responsibility for the routine details of the adjustment programs, and to carry on again the fundamental demonstration work needed and desired by the farmers.

Additional federal funds for extension work made it possible to fill several vacancies in the organization, and thus enabled the Extension Service to present a somewhat more well-rounded program of educational demonstration work to the farm people of the state.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

Headquarters

The headquarters of the South Carolina Extension Service is located at The Clemson Agricultural College, at Clemson, which is the land-grant college for the state. The administrative headquarters for the home demonstration service is at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, the state college for women. Negro extension work is administered from the state negro college at Orangeburg.

Personnel

The director of extension at Clemson has charge of all extension work in the state. He is assisted in the administration of the extension program by two assistants, three district agents, and a chief clerk and accountant. Twenty-seven subject matter specialists are employed, representing all lines of agriculture in the state. County workers include 46 county agents, one in each county, 15 assistant county agents, and three assistant county agents in soil conservation.

The home demonstration work is supervised by the state home demonstration agent, an assistant state agent and three district agents. Seven home demonstration specialists are employed. County workers include 46 home demonstration agents, one in each county, and three assistant home demonstration agents.

The negro extension work is supervised by a negro district agent and a negro supervising agent for home demonstration work.

There are employed 16 negro county agricultural agents, and 13 negro home demonstration agents.

1936 PROGRAM OF EXTENSION WORK

In view of the unprecedented interest of the farm people of the state in the extension program, and the fact that the agricultural situation presented various and extraordinary new problems and avenues of approach, the Extension Service called upon the agricultural leadership of the counties to share the responsibility of formulating the 1936 program of agricultural extension work. This plan met an earnest response from leading farmers and farm women throughout the state, and, in each county the council thus formed gave much time and effort to build an extension program to fit the needs of that county. Specialists' programs of work were correlated with the county programs to give technical assistance and leadership where it was most needed. The whole extension program for the state was designed to teach as efficiently as possible through practical demonstrations a balanced, profitable system of crop and livestock production; the standardization and orderly marketing of farm products; the conservation and improvement of natural resources; the proper feeding, clothing and housing of the farm family, the value of organization and cooperation, and the broadening of cultural and recreational facilities for farm people; all to the end that permanence, security and happiness might be established for farm people upon which they may build a safe, sound and progressive agriculture for the state.

RESULTS FROM 1936 PROGRAM

Field Activities

During 1936 county and home demonstration agents, in cooperation with 4,156 voluntary county and community leaders, carried out the extension program in 1,768 communities of the state. These agents made a total of 67,042 farm and home visits, visiting 43,805 different farms and homes to assist with agricultural and home-making problems.

Farmers and farm women made a total of 741,463 office and telephone calls on these agents at their headquarters for information and assistance. County and home demonstration agents held 29,979 farm and home meetings, with an attendance of 720,992 farm people, and conducted 16,413 result demonstrations in agricultural and home-making methods.

Extension specialists in carrying out their phases of the extension program, made 2,805 visits to county and home demonstration agents, visited 5,780 farms and homes, wrote 24,701 letters to agents and farm people, prepared 93 bulletins on agricultural and home-making subject matter, made 95 radio talks, and attended 2,650 meetings.

Agricultural Conservation Program

For the fourth consecutive year the South Carolina Extension Service has administered the programs of agricultural adjustment enacted by the Federal government and administered to the state by The United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm Leadership to the Front

The full cooperation of leading farmers making up the state committee, county committees, community committees, and others in an advisory capacity, has made possible the effective and efficient administration of the agricultural conservation program in 1936. These men have given freely of their time and energy, and have furnished invaluable guidance in the conduct of the program in the state.

Fits Well into Extension Program

During these four years the Federal programs of agricultural adjustment and agricultural conservation have developed into an integral part of the extension program in South Carolina. Benefit payments for certain improved farm practices have made it possible for thousands of farmers to put these practices into effect, where, heretofore, on account of the below-parity position of farm income, they had been unable to do so. The acreage of food and feed crops for home consumption has been increased on lands diverted from cotton and tobacco, and, with this extra feed, farmers have been able to grow more hogs and poultry and produce more milk and butter for home consumption, all resulting in an improved standard of living for the farm people of the state. The acreage of soil building crops have been materially increased, and terracing and other soil conservation practices have been greatly advanced.

Participation by Farmers

A total of 112,997 farmers, including landowners and tenants,

participated in the 1936 agricultural conservation program, receiving for performance the sum of \$7,307,000. In addition \$3,000,000 was paid to 94,000 farmers in completing the Cotton Price Adjustment Program.

Agricultural Economics and Farm Management

More Planning Less Guessing

The changes in the agricultural situation have placed a new emphasis on the economic planning of farming operations, and the Extension Service, through the division of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, has worked through the county agents and specialists to aid the farmers of the state to meet the changed situation with definite plans based upon the economic situation and outlook. A total of 206 farm planning meetings were held and 209 result demonstrations were conducted on individual farm planning.

Outlook Guides Production

The demand on the part of the farmers of the state for up-to-date outlook information continues to grow, and during 1936, a total of 565 county and community outlook meetings were held, covering practically all lines of farming in the state. With the use of the outlook information obtained the farmers of the state are better able to adjust their production to market needs and demands.

Preparation and Analysis of Farm Records

If farm demonstrations of recommended practices are to be of greatest value as a source of information for other farmers, the

record forms must be carefully prepared and the records accurately kept and analyzed. During 1936, this division assisted in the assembling, analyzing and interpretation of demonstration results on cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, poultry and dairy herd demonstrations. These records were obtained on a district or statewide basis, and constitute a valuable source of agricultural information.

During the year record forms for Irish potatoes, cucumbers, tobacco, livestock demonstrations, and complete farm accounts were prepared or revised.

Farm Financing and Planned Operation

During 1936 farmers to the number of 8,199 were assisted in obtaining credit, 436 farmers were aided in making farm debt adjustment, 3,604 farmers were advised as to leases and rental agreements, and 5,184 farmers adopted complete farming systems according to recommendations.

Agricultural Engineering Work

Farmers Again Building and Repairing

With the improvement in agricultural income came the interest of farmers in erecting and repairing farm buildings and structures. From building plans furnished through extension workers, farmers in 1936 constructed 1,660 farm buildings, and repaired and remodelled 1,624 others to fit the needs of their farms.

In cooperation with subject matter specialists and other extension workers, the division of agricultural engineering developed

plans for a peach packing shed, milk house, and general farm barn, all of which are being widely distributed among the farmers of the state.

Farmers Get Electricity

Farmers have become conscious of the benefits of electricity on the farm and in the farm home; interest in rural electrification is rapidly growing in the state. During 1936, the Extension Service cooperated with other agencies in organizing groups of farm people for the establishment of 2000 miles of rural lines, putting electricity into 2,373 farm homes.

Farmers Use More Machinery

During the year, 120 farmers were advised as to the purchase of improved farm machinery, 446 farmers were assisted in the maintenance and repair of machinery, and 2,681 farm women were given help in the purchase, maintenance, and operation of home equipment.

Conserving Our Heritage, the Soil

Through 19 county soil conservation associations with a membership of 2,346 farmers, the number of power terracing outfits in the state was increased to 42 in 1936. These outfits were operated under the supervision of the Extension Service, and, with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, were used to terrace 38,730 acres of land on 1,045 farms, at an average cost of \$1.91 per acre. In addition, 182 farmers were aided in building approved-type terraces on 5,187 acres of land.

Terracing Supplemented with Land Use Program

A complete land-use program planned to conserve and build up the soil has been put into effect on each of these farms on which terracing was done, the total acreage of which is 510,817. In this program the clean cultivated acreage has been reduced 21 percent, the acreage of erosion resisting crops has been increased 31 percent, 12,781 acres have been retired from cultivation, 8,695 acres set to trees, and 1,843 acres put into permanent pasture. A total of 6,053,709 trees were set on lands too steep or too badly eroded for profitable crop production.

Extension Work With Field Crops

Farmers Improve Cotton Yields and Staple

In 1936, for the eleventh consecutive year, one of the major objectives of the Extension Service was to improve the quality and yield per acre of lint cotton on the farms of the state. A total of 654 farmers completed demonstrations in the South Carolina 5-Acre Cotton Improvement Contest in 1936, producing an average yield of 615 pounds of lint cotton per acre on their five-acre fields.

From these demonstrations during this eleven-year period, methods and practices have developed which have revolutionized cotton production methods in South Carolina, and placed the state in the lead among all cotton producing states, with a production of 94 percent of the cotton crop of 15/16 inch staple or longer, and 71 percent of the cotton crop of one inch staple or longer. In 1926, the year this demonstration was started, it is estimated

that less than 20 percent of South Carolina's cotton crop was of 15/16 inch staple or longer. During the eleven-year period, 1926-1936, in which the cotton improvement contest has been conducted, the average yield of lint cotton for the state has gradually increased from 215 pounds per acre in 1926 to 279 pounds per acre in 1936.

The improved practices taught by these five-acre demonstrations, which included all phases of cotton production, and the increased staple length of the crop, which resulted mainly from the spread from these demonstrations of purebred seed from South Carolina breeders have added millions of dollars during these years to the value of the cotton crop of the state.

Valuable Lessons From Tobacco Records

Tobacco growers in the Pee Dee section of the state cooperated with the Extension Service in conducting 93 complete demonstrations in tobacco production in 1936. The records of these demonstrations when assembled and analyzed showed many very definite results from following recommended methods of tobacco production, such as time of planting seed beds, soils, fertilizers, use of manure, crop rotations, plants per acre, curing, and labor distribution. The results of these demonstrations are being presented to tobacco growers throughout the area for their information and guidance.

As a result of three years of tobacco demonstration work, the quality of South Carolina tobacco has been materially improved.

Pasture Demonstrations Started

A total of 219 pasture demonstrations were started in 1936 by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Soil Conservation Service. The demonstrations include terracing, fertilizing and seeding pasture lands.

Other Demonstrations With Field Crops

Other field crop demonstrations conducted by farmers cooperating with the Extension Service include 285 in corn production, 360 in the production of small grains, and 473 with soil improvement crops.

Extension Work With Livestock

Interest in livestock production continues to grow among the farmers of the state, who find that hogs, beef cattle, and in some cases, sheep, help them to balance their farming systems, and increase their farm income. Farmers have been noticeably interested in improving the quality of their breeding stock and their feeding methods in order that they might be able to produce a sufficient meat supply for home use, and where practical, a surplus for the market.

Improved Beef Cattle Breeding Stock Placed

During 1936, the Extension Service assisted farmers in selecting and purchasing 99 purebred Hereford and Angus bulls, mainly for breeding on native grade cows to improve their stock. In addition, 98 purebred beef cows were placed with farmers to be used as foundation stock for future purebred herds.

Purebred Hogs Increase Profits

Extension workers assisted farmers in selecting and purchasing 155 purebred boars and 252 purebred sows and gilts in 1936.

Hog Feeding Demonstrations Show Profit

Hog feeding demonstrations have contributed much toward putting hog production on a sound basis in South Carolina. Year after year, these demonstrations, where properly conducted, have shown that hogs offer the best market for surplus corn and other feeds.

Thirty-eight hog feeding demonstrations were conducted in 1936, including 793 hogs, or an average of 21 per herd. The record shows that these hogs gained an average of 1.68 pounds per day, and gave a net return of \$1.50 per bushel for all corn fed. At the time these demonstrations were conducted corn was selling for 50¢ to 60¢ per bushel.

Four-H Club Boys Grow Calves and Pigs

Well bred beef calves and pigs, of good type, fed and shown by 4-H club boys have created more interest in good livestock than any other feature of livestock extension work. Four-H club members fed out and showed a total of 64 beef calves at the Savannah Livestock Show and the State Fair, all of which were sold at auction, in practically all cases at a reasonable profit to the club members. A total of 384 purebred pigs and 44 fat barrows were shown by 4-H club members at the South Carolina State Fair, and at county and community fairs in 1936.

Hogs Sold Cooperatively

With the low prices of feed and the comparatively high prices of hogs, considerable interest was shown by farmers in feeding out hogs for market. On account of the lack of large markets in the state, the fat hogs were assembled in car lots and sold cooperatively through the county agents. Hogs were marked for identification of the owner when marketed, and each grower received payment for his own hogs. This system has proved very satisfactory, and the demonstration fed hogs from South Carolina have won a reputation for quality and hardness on the large eastern markets. Cooperative sales by the Extension Service in 1936 amounted to \$628,902, which was paid to 2,690 farmers for 36,904 hogs.

Dairy Extension Work

South Carolina Dairy Cattle Rank High

For many years the Extension Service has worked with farmers to improve the dairy cattle of the state. The problem has been approached mainly through the use of selected purebred bulls, which, during these years, have become more or less generally used throughout the state, even by farmers owning only one family cow. As a result of this work, South Carolina has since 1919 risen among 15 Southern states from eighth place with an average annual production of 2,347 pounds of milk per cow, to fourth place, with an average annual production of 3,250 pounds of milk per cow, or an increase of 38 percent in production per cow during this period.

With the exception of one state, South Carolina has had a greater increase in production per cow than any other Southern state.

In addition, as a direct result of this widespread use of purebred bulls, South Carolina, an obscure state as far as the dairy industry is concerned, now ranks among the top three states in the United States in the number of advanced registry class leaders with annual production records of 600 pounds of butterfat or more per year.

Farmers Buy Better Bulls

The campaign for better dairy sires continues, and during 1936 farmers were assisted in selecting and purchasing 78 purebred bulls for breeding purposes.

Records Kept on the Bulls

Records help to show the value of a purebred bull to a community. In Newberry county farmers kept records on the upkeep and services of 13 purebred dairy bulls. These records showed that 85 other farmers bred a total of 314 cows to these 13 bulls during a twelve-month period, and that these cows dropped 102 heifers and 78 bull calves. This is but an example of the slow, but sure spread of improved dairy stock that is taking place throughout the state.

Four-H Dairy Calf Club Work

Organized 4-H dairy calf club work was conducted in 24 counties of the state in 1936, with 130 4-H club boys and girls growing out 169 animals to the value of \$22,337.67, and at a profit of \$6,903.72. Seventy-two of these calves were shown at county fairs and the State Fair, where they competed in the 4-H club classes and with distinction in the open classes.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations

Two new dairy herd improvement associations were organized during the year, and the one old association strengthened by the addition of new members. This work offers the most accurate source of dairy information and is now on a basis to conform with the standards of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Learn at Feeding Schools

The extension dairy division in cooperation with the dairy department of the experiment station held 10 feeding schools with county agents and dairymen of the state. These schools were attended by 614 dairy farmers who were vitally interested in the facts presented.

Marketing Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products

The Extension Service assisted farmers in selecting and purchasing 217 dairy cows during 1936, and during the year in marketing dairy cattle and dairy products to the value of \$122,805.12. Whole milk and cream sales through creameries and other channels organized in the past by the Extension Service amounted to \$309,445.95, bringing the total returns sales made possible by the work of the Extension Service to \$432,251.57.

Trench Silos Cheap But Effective

The trench silo is proving a boon to dairymen in the state by solving the winter succulent feed problem on hundreds of farms at very low cost. Assistance was given to 22 farmers in building

trench silos with a total capacity of 1,264 tons in 1936. These are in addition to several hundred already in use in the state.

Work with Insects and Plant Diseases

The work of the Extension Service in the fight against insects and plant diseases consists of two types: (1) Emergency assistance to farmers in controlling outbreaks of insects and crop diseases, and (2) definite instructions and demonstrations showing methods of prevention and control of insects and crop diseases where such occur with sufficient seasonal regularity that their advent can be forecast.

It is conservatively estimated that insects and plant diseases cost the farmers of the state around \$35,000,000 each year through damage to crops and livestock.

Cotton Seed Treatment Improves Stand and Yield

The treatment of cotton planting seed with Ceresan was the main crop disease project conducted by the Extension Service in 1936. For years one of the great problems of the cotton farmer has been that seed rotting in the ground, sore-shin diseases, angular leaf spot, and anthragnose, which have made it extremely difficult in many cases to get a stand of cotton in the spring.

A concerted campaign for cotton seed treatment to overcome this difficulty was put on in 1936 by the Extension Service, and records were obtained on 64 demonstrations, showing that the treatment of the planting seed with Ceresan increased the number of plants at thinning time 49.4 percent over the number of plants in untreated plots in the same field. After thinning and at cotton

picking time, treated plots had 27.5 percent more plants per acre than untreated plots, and boll counts at picking time showed that the treated plots had 15.3 percent more bolls per acre than the untreated plots.

This increase in the number of mature bolls per acre is equal to an average increase of 76.5 pounds of lint cotton per acre on the treated plots, or an increase at 1936 cotton prices of \$9.08 per acre in the value of the crop as a result of seed treatment. On this basis it is estimated that the value of the cotton crop on acreage planted with treated seed in 1936 was increased by \$544,800.00.

Boll Weevil Damage Light in 1936

Constant boll weevil infestation counts were made by the Extension Service during the cotton growing and fruiting season in 1936, and the degree of infestation reported weekly to the farmers of the state through newspaper articles and circular letters.

On account of the wide variation in the amount of weevil damage from year to year, the information obtained from these infestation counts is used as a guide to the farmers in their poisoning operations.

These infestation counts showed that weevil infestation was the lowest of any year since the pest appeared in the state. As a result of the spread of this information, very little poisoning was done.

Insect Control in a Growing Peach Industry

As a result of a campaign of demonstrations and publicity

by the Extension Service began early in 1934, the use of oil emulsion sprays for the control of San Jose scale on peach trees continues to grow among the orchardists of the state. From an estimated 10,000 trees sprayed with Bordeaux-oil emulsion during the winter 1933-34, the number had grown to 175,000 in the winter of 1935-36.

No Screw Worm Damage in 1936

Severely cold weather during the winter of 1935-36 probably accounts for the absence of screw worms in South Carolina in 1936. The problem now appears to be one of educational work in keeping the pest out of the state, and in the proper care and handling of livestock to prevent infestation.

Other Work With Insects and Crop Diseases

The record shows that 26,063 farmers were assisted in the prevention and control of insect damage, and 27,960 were given help with crop disease problems. In the prevention and control of animal parasites, 7,227 farmers were assisted with poultry pests, 4,387 were aided in preventing and controlling swine parasites and diseases, 1,659 with dairy cattle, and 409 with beef cattle, sheep, and horses and mules.

Control of Bee Diseases

Work with beekeepers consisted mainly in the control of American Foulbrood and European Foulbrood, outbreaks of which occurred in several sections of the state.

Transferring to Modern Hives

A total of 113 demonstrations of transferring bees to modern hives were given during the year.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work

Enrollment Reaches New High Peak

Led by county agents and home demonstration agents in all counties of the state, the enrollment of farm boys and girls in 4-H club work reached a new high peak in 1936 with a membership of 29,713. This figure represented an increase of 3,092 members, or 12 percent, over the 1935 enrollment, and an increase of 19,134 members, or 184 percent, over the 1924 enrollment.

Four-H Club Boys Produce High Yields of Crops

An average yield of 465 pounds of lint cotton per acre was produced by 4-H club boys in 1936 as compared to an average of 261 pounds per acre for the state as a whole. Corn club boys produced 34 bushels of corn per acre as compared to an average of 14 bushels per acre for the state.

Four-H Club Boys Interested in Livestock

A total of 1,419 4-H club members grew out 2,174 pigs valued at \$38,601.19, while 130 white boys grew out 169 dairy animals valued at \$22,338. Poultry to the value of \$44,387 was grown by 918 boys and girls, and 78 4-H club boys grew out 82 beef calves which sold for \$4,372.

Four-H Club Boys Make Profit

The total value of farm products grown by 4-H club boys in 1936 was \$233,912. Total costs of production as shown by carefully kept records amounted to \$113,658, leaving the boys a net profit of \$120,254.

Four-H Club Girls Taught Home Management

Enrolled in 4-H club projects to improve the home furnishings were 1,695 farm girls, while a total of 1,917 conducted demonstrations in home management.

Four-H Club Girls Learn to Make Their Own Clothes

The proper training in selecting clothing and materials, and the making of clothing is very important to the young girl on the farm. In 1936 a total of 10,713 4-H girls enrolled in clothing projects, and under the supervision and teaching of the home demonstration agents and the clothing specialist, made 27,175 dresses and other articles of clothing.

Foods, Nutrition and Health

Proper food well prepared is very vital to the health and happiness of the farm family. Valuable training along this line was given to 11,148 4-H club girls who prepared under supervision 146,059 dishes of food and canned 310,110 containers of fruits and vegetables.

After Work, 4-H Club Members Like to Play

Four-H club camps were held by all counties in 1936, with a total attendance of 8,538 4-H club boys and girls. Three per-

manent 4-H club camps have been established under the supervision of the Extension Service, and the 4-H club encampments held in 1936 represent a great advancement in management along modern and safe educational and recreational lines over those held before these camps were established.

Extension Work With Truck and Fruit Crops

Home Gardens Stressed

The Extension Service in 1936 continued to stress the importance of a year 'round home garden on every farm. Recommendations were made in many cases that home gardens be placed in the cultivated fields, where regular tillage would be easier. A total of 837 result demonstrations showing the feasibility and the value of home gardens were conducted by the Extension Service during the year. A monthly garden letter giving timely information on the home vegetable garden was mailed to 4,300 community leaders in the state.

Home Orchard Work Renewed

The necessity of frequent spraying and other operations requiring expense and skill has retarded the growth of home orchards on the farms of the state, the number of well kept home orchards having actually decreased during the past ten years. With this in view, the Extension Service has worked out a home orchard plan including those fruits which suffer least from insect and disease damage, require the least pruning, and at the same time furnish a good variety of palatable and nourishing fruits. This plan is proving very popular with the farm people of the state.

Commercial Peach Production Grows

Extension work in connection with commercial peach production has been conducted in the state for a number of years. The results of this work are shown in the growth of the commercial peach crop from 16 cars shipped from the state in 1923 to over 2,000 cars shipped in 1936. Large plantings of commercial orchards made within the past three years will greatly increase this number of cars within the next two to four years.

Fertilizer demonstrations conducted during the past three years in commercial orchards, where a large percentage of the trees had developed an abnormal condition which was threatening the industry in the state, have completely revolutionized the fertilizer practices of 90 percent of the commercial orchardists of the state, by showing that the abnormal condition could be corrected by proper fertilization and the trees brought back into a healthy condition and full production.

Sweet Potato Industry Takes on New Life

For a number of years the production of sweet potatoes has lagged in the state. Faced with this situation, the Extension Service studied the industry throughout the South and set out to solve the problem by introducing an improved variety to meet the market demands and improve on the propagation of plants, disease control, fertilization, cultural methods, curing, and grading and packing. A new type of curing house was demonstrated and found to be both cheap and practical. The first fruits of this work came in 1936 when South Carolina sweet potatoes from demonstration fields sold on the large markets at prices which compared favorably with those from any other state.

Irish Potato Records Valuable

A total of 68 enterprise record demonstrations were conducted with Irish potatoes in 1936, this being the fourth year this project has been conducted. From an analysis of these records valuable information has been obtained on kind of seed, seed treatment, seed per acre, size of seed pieces, area per hill, fertilizers and soil acidity, and carried back to the farmers for their guidance.

Extension Work in Marketing

The farmers of South Carolina have diversified their farming operations bringing into commercial production many specialized crops requiring a high type of standardization and preparation for the market. This, in connection with a stricter consumer and market demand for standardization of quality, has resulted in a great demand on the part of the farmers for the assistance of the Extension Service along this line.

Assistance in grading and packing was rendered to growers of peaches, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, cabbage, melons and other truck and fruit crops shipped in carlots from the state in 1936.

Carlot Poultry Shipments Increase

The carlot method of marketing poultry was inaugurated in South Carolina in 1923 with the shipment of three cars. During the 14 years since that time, carlot shipments have amounted to 947 cars, or 15,000,000 pounds with a return of over \$3,000,000 to the farmers of the state. During 1935, carlot and truck

shipments amounted to 990,414 pounds, or the equivalent of 60 carloads, for which 21,262 farmers received \$158,930.55.

Shipping Point Inspection Grows

The Extension Service supervises the Federal shipping point inspection service in the state, and during 1936 inspected 7,273 cars of fruits and vegetables, the largest number of cars inspected in one year in the history of the service in the state. The growth of the demand of farmers for this service is shown by the fact that in 1927, ten years ago, only 1,377 cars of fruits and vegetables received shipping point inspection.

Marketing Work Counts Up

During 1936 the Extension Service assisted the farmers of the state in marketing farm products to the value of \$4,262,853.00.

Extension Work with Poultry

While poultry flocks are present on a large majority of South Carolina farms, the state imports from other states each year a large percentage of the poultry and eggs consumed. Poultry and eggs contribute greatly toward a balanced diet on the farms of the state, but are not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the population of the cities and towns of the state.

With this in view, the Extension Service has worked for years to increase the number of well kept poultry flocks on the farms of the state, and increase the egg production of the hens in these flocks, in order that the farm needs might be met and a sufficient surplus of poultry and poultry products produced to supply the needs of all people in the state.

Poultry Records Show Profit

Poultry record demonstrations conducted by 68 farmers with commercial flocks in 1936 showed an average income above cost of \$1.67 per hen. Similar record demonstrations conducted over a period of nine years show an income above cost of \$1.67 per hen.

These records further show that over this nine year period heavy breeds returned an income above costs of \$1.95 per hen, as compared to \$1.57 for the heavy breeds. It was also shown that hens producing 150 eggs per year or more paid an average return above cost of \$2.28 per hen, while those producing below 150 eggs per year paid an average income above costs of \$1.37 per hen.

Turkey Production Grows

Turkey raising as a profitable sideline is on the increase on the farms of the state. Eight demonstration record flocks in 1936 showed an average return above costs of \$2.17 per turkey raised.

Chicken Pox Control Saves Poultry Business

Chicken pox control through vaccination of birds was started by the Extension Service nearly ten years ago, and since that time has become a standard practice among poultrymen of the state, saving them thousands of dollars yearly in mortality, and weakened, low producing birds. The disease at one time threatened to wipe out the poultry industry in the state, but, through the vaccination method, it has been successfully controlled. A total of 135 demonstrations including 27,910 birds were given by county agents and poultry specialists in 1936.

Poultry in the Live-at-Home Plan

The Extension Service continued the campaign for more poultry flocks on farms to furnish food for the farm family and a surplus for the market. A total of 8,470 farm families followed recommendations in poultry keeping in 1936 in establishing and improving such flocks.

Four-H Poultry Club Work with Older Boys and Girls

A major poultry project was conducted with 154 older farm boys and girls in 4-H club work in 1936. Their average income above costs amounted to \$86.45 for each boy and girl.

Other Poultry Extension Work

The record shows that 3,518 farm families built or remodeled poultry houses according to recommendations, 21,262 farm families followed marketing recommendations, 2,815 were assisted in purchasing baby chicks, and 6,488 followed feeding recommendations.

Publications and News Service

In order to meet the demands from farm people of the state for up-to-date agricultural information, extension workers have, during 1936, made an increased use of newspaper articles, radio talks and bulletins.

Newspapers Cooperate

The Extension Service has received splendid cooperation from the newspapers of the state in spreading agricultural information. The Division of Publications issued 385 mimeographed news articles

to the newspapers, and county and home demonstration agents prepared and had published a total of 10,404 newspaper articles dealing with timely agricultural information to farm people. In addition, 114 special feature stories on agricultural achievement were published in magazines and other periodicals.

Direct Teaching Through Letters

Extension workers made an extensive use of personal and circular letters in spreading information of immediate value to farm people. The records show that 212,605 personal letters were written and 6,516 circular letters were prepared of which over a million copies were mailed to farm people.

Preparation and Use of Bulletins and Circulars

Extension publications issued or revised during the year include six bulletins, 15 circulars, one information card, one printed report of extension work and 10 issues of the Carolina Club Boy.

Radio Regular Part of Program

The Extension Service finds that the increasing number of radios in farm homes provides an effective means of keeping farm people informed as to matters of agricultural interest. Regular programs were given over stations covering the state, and 318 broadcasts were prepared and made by extension workers.

Rural Organization Work

Rural Life Conference Draws Interest

The second rural life conference was held at Camp Long, the state 4-H club camp on August 31 through September 4, 1936, with an attendance of 58 young farm people between the ages of 16 and 25 years. At this conference group discussion of problems presented by the young people themselves was a chief feature of the program.

Community Clubs for Rural Young People

As a beginning in this work four community clubs for rural young people of the 16-25 age group were organized during the year. The young people of this group are found to be enthusiastic over this means of coming together to discuss and work out their problems.

Visual Instruction

Motion Pictures Effective in Teaching

During the last six months of 1936 agricultural motion pictures obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, and from other sources, were shown to 20,032 farm people at 101 farm meetings. Extension workers found this a very effective means of presenting agricultural information. Work is progressing in the production of several films showing the advancement of farming methods in South Carolina.

Photographs and Exhibits

Photographs help to tell the story of agricultural progress,

and over 400 good pictures were made by extension workers in 1936. Many of these were used in extension publications, and presented in extension exhibits which were prepared and shown at 292 meetings of farm people.

Extension Work in Clothing

Rural women are more nearly reaching the city standard in dress and appearance than ever before, which indicates that the extension clothing program is achieving its long-time in helping farm women attain these standards of dress which maintain poise and self-respect.

Clothing Work Saves the Family Pocketbook

Demonstrations in making clothing and in the proper factors to be considered in purchasing clothing were conducted by the Extension Service in 731 communities in the state, where 13,010 farm women and girls were assisted in making articles of clothing, and 13,222 were assisted in the selection of clothing and clothing materials. Assistance was also given young mothers in the selection of proper clothing for their children.

Extension Work in Home Management

Some phase of the home management program of the Extension Service was conducted by the home demonstration workers in 488 communities of 36 counties. As a result of this program 3,445 farm women reported improved kitchens, 4,119 families received help in constructing home-made equipment or conveniences, and 6,977 families were assisted in gaining a more satisfactory standard of living. More adequate storage spaces, improved methods

of buying, and better management of time with increased leisure for rest and recreation were included in the home management program of extension work.

Extension Work in House Furnishing

The house furnishing project has created interest and brought results in every county in which it was undertaken. Farm women have become more conscious of the appearance of their homes, and have been assisted in improving them with the means at hand. This work included the improvement of 1,038 rooms and the making of 9,003 articles for the home by 4-H club girls, renovating and re-upholstering furniture, picture study and the selection of furniture to be purchased.

Home Demonstration Marketing Work

The marketing of home products constitutes one of the important sources of farm income for the South Carolina farm family. During 1936 home demonstration agents assisted 25,869 farm women in selling home and farm products to the value of \$475,180.14.

Home demonstration club markets are operated under the guidance of the home demonstration agents in 26 counties of the state. Fifteen of these markets have permanent market buildings.

Extension Work in Foods and Nutrition

The proper feeding of the farm family is the backbone of South Carolina agriculture, and some phase of this work was conducted in each of 1,154 South Carolina communities in 1936.

A total of 3,072 4-H club girls were enrolled in food selection and preparation work, and 6,980 4-H club girls canned and preserved 310,110 containers of food for family use. Four-H club girls planned and served 8,035 meals and prepared 146,059 dishes of food products in this work.

Health work was stressed by the home demonstration agents, 7,122 girls and 124 boys being enrolled in health projects.

The home demonstration agents assisted with the program of hot school lunches, in which 106,018 school children were served with hot lunches during the cold months.

Food Conservation

Canning, drying and otherwise conserving food for the family is a big business on South Carolina farms. Farm women were assisted in canning and preserving 2,251,845 containers of fruits, vegetables and meats in 1936, the value of which amounted to \$439,876.

Home Beautification

Progress has been made in helping rural people to make their homes and surroundings more attractive by proper foundation plantings, evergreen lawns, well laid out walks and drives, flower gardens, summer houses and children's playgrounds.

The records show 685 home grounds beautified, and over 4,000 farm families following recommendations for planting shrubs and trees. A total of 264 new school grounds were improved and ten roadside parks established.

Traveling Libraries

In order to bring more reading material within the reach of farm people, the home demonstration club women, with the help of the home demonstration agents and the cooperation of other agencies, have established seven library trucks which make regular tours through the rural sections of the counties in which they are located for the purpose of lending books and periodicals to farm people.

Cultural and Recreational Work

Farm life is made up of a certain amount of drudgery and monotony, and farm women and girls especially are keenly interested in the cultural and recreational program of the Extension Service. Special music projects were conducted with farm women, and in addition they were led in a study of pictures of lasting beauty, and carried on camps and tours to enjoy wholesome recreation.

Negro Demonstration Work

Demonstration work with negroes was conducted in 1936 by negro agricultural agents in 17 counties having a large percentage of negro population, and in 13 such counties by negro home demonstration agents. This work consisted in the main of demonstrations among negro farmers and farm women of live-at-home practices in farming and home-making, including the production of sufficient food and feed crops, the economical production of cash crops, the feeding and management of livestock, the preparation of balanced meals for the family, and sanitary measures for the farm home.

Field Crop Production

In 1936 negro farmers conducted in cooperation with the negro

agricultural agents, 117 demonstrations in corn production, 111 in cotton production, and three tobacco demonstrations. Wheat production for home use was stressed with 71 demonstrations and 91 negro farmers conducted demonstrations in the production of oats. In home gardening work, 154 demonstrations were conducted to show that year 'round gardens may be had on every farm in the state.

Livestock Work with Negro Farmers

Negro agricultural agents assisted negro farmers in conducting 70 demonstrations in hog production and gave 11 meat cutting and curing demonstrations which were well attended by negro farmers, and, in which 11,000 pounds of meat was cut and prepared for curing.

Forty-nine demonstrations were conducted in poultry-keeping, in which negro farmers were taught improved methods of feeding and growing out poultry.

Home Improvement and Land Ownership

Negro agricultural agents have encouraged home improvement and land ownership. A number were assisted in working out plans for the purchase of farms. Thirty-one negro farm homes were remodeled, screened and painted, and electric lights were installed in 20 homes.

Four-H Club Work with Negro Boys and Girls

A total of 2,997 negro boys completed 4-H club projects in the growing of crops and livestock. The total value of their

products amounted to \$76,753.25. A total of 6,692 negro girls were enrolled in 4-H club work, 90 percent of these completing their work.

Foods and Nutrition

Negro home demonstration agents conducted a campaign for more home-grown food and a better balanced diet. A total of 4,821 negro farm families cooperating in this program canned 414,583 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 3,500 quarts of meats. A total of 2,940 families followed recommendations as to the proper storage of the family food supply, and 2,120 demonstrations of year 'round gardens were conducted. A total of 2,118 negro families conducted poultry demonstrations, 614 were assisted in butter and cheese making, 557 poultry houses were built according to plans furnished, 557 families were assisted in making and installing home equipment and 1,375 were assisted in establishing sanitary toilets.

Assistance was given 1,557 women in the proper care and feeding of their children, and 2,275 negro women and club girls were taught to make and repair clothing.

In home health and sanitation, 279 clinics were held, 261 demonstrations in house screening carried out, 4,544 negro women and girls aided in receiving vaccination and inoculation for the prevention of diseases, and 8,732 yards were cleaned and improved.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION STAFF

E. W. Sikes, president
D. W. Watkins, director
Thos. W. Morgan, assistant to the director
C. M. Hall, chief clerk and accountant

Extension Specialists

Agricultural Economics

O. M. Clark, extension economist in charge, Clemson, S. C.
W. L. Abernathy and P. S. Williamson, assistant farm management specialists, Clemson, S. C.

Agricultural Engineering

C. V. Phagan, extension agricultural engineer, Clemson, S. C.
E. C. Turner, extension terracing specialist, Clemson, S. C.

Agronomy

R. W. Hamilton, extension agronomist in charge and assistant to the director (A.A.A.), Clemson, S. C.
B. E. G. Prichard, assistant extension agronomist, Clemson, S. C.
H. A. McGee, tobacco specialist, Florence, S. C.

Boys' 4-H Club Work

I. D. Lewis, state boys' club agent, Clemson, S. C.
L. O. Clayton, assistant state boys' club agent, Clemson, S. C.

Dairying

C. G. Cushman, extension dairyman in charge, Clemson, S. C.
T. F. Cooley, extension dairyman, Clemson, S. C.

Entomology

W. C. Nettles, extension entomologist and plant pathologist, Clemson, S. C.
E. S. Prevost, extension beekeeping specialist, Clemson, S. C.

Horticulture

E. H. Rawl, extension horticulturist in charge, Clemson, S. C.
A. E. Schilleter, extension horticulturist, Clemson, S. C.

Livestock

J. R. Hawkins, in charge livestock extension, Box 1463, Columbia, S.C.
A. L. DuRant, livestock specialist, Florence, S. C.

Marketing

Geo. E. Prince, chief of division, Box 1463, Columbia, S. C.
T. A. Cole, agent in marketing, Box 1463, Columbia, S. C.
E. H. Talbert, specialist in grading and packing, Box 1463, Columbia, S. C.

Poultry

P. H. Gooding, extension poultryman, Clemson, S. C.

Printing and Distribution of Publications

A. B. Bryan, agricultural editor, Clemson, S. C.
J. D. Wooten, field information specialist, Clemson, S. C.

Rural Organization

T. L. Vaughan, extension rural organization specialist, Clemson, S. C.

District Agents

First District-----A. A. McKeown-----Spartanburg
 Second District-----A. H. Ward-----Aiken
 Third District-----J. T. Lazar-----Florence

County Agricultural Agents

County	Name	Post Office
Abbeville-----	Z. D. Robertson-----	Abbeville
Aiken-----	H. A. Woodle-----	Aiken
Allendale-----	W. H. Pressly-----	Allendale
Anderson-----	E. P. Josey-----	Anderson
Bamberg-----	W. H. Craven-----	Bamberg
Barnwell-----	H. G. Boylston-----	Barnwell
Beaufort-----	T. H. Seabrook-----	Beaufort
Berkley-----	J. H. Harvey-----	Moncks Corner
Calhoun-----	Colin McLaurin-----	St. Matthews
Charleston-----	C. W. Carraway-----	Charleston
Cherokee-----	S. C. Stribling-----	Caffney
Chester-----	M. C. Crain-----	Chester
Chesterfield-----	W. J. Tiller-----	Chesterfield
Clarendon-----	F. M. Rast-----	Manning
Colleton-----	L. W. Alford-----	Walterboro
Darlington-----	J. M. Napier-----	Darlington
Dillon-----	S. W. Epps-----	Dillon
Dorchester-----	G. C. Meares-----	St. George
Edgefield-----	J. F. Jones-----	Edgefield
Fairfield-----	R. H. Lemmon-----	Winnsboro
Florence-----	J. W. McLendon-----	Florence
Georgetown-----	M. M. McCord-----	Georgetown
Greenville-----	W. R. Gray-----	Greenville
Greenwood-----	R. D. Steer-----	Greenwood
Hampton-----	J. C. Anthony-----	Hampton
Horry-----	V. M. Johnston-----	Conway
Jasper-----	J. P. Graham-----	Ridgeland
Kershaw-----	W. C. McCarley-----	Camden
Lancaster-----	F. W. Cannon-----	Lancaster
Laurens-----	C. B. Cannon-----	Laurens
Lee-----	T. M. Cathcart-----	Bishopville
Lexington-----	R. R. Mellette-----	Lexington
Marion-----	W. R. Wells, Jr.-----	Marion
Marlboro-----	W. D. Wood-----	Bennettsville
McCormick-----	R. D. Suber-----	McCormick
Newberry-----	P. B. Ezell-----	Newberry
Oconee-----	G. H. Griffin-----	Walhalla
Orangeburg-----	L. B. Massey-----	Orangeburg
Pickens-----	T. A. Bowen-----	Pickens
Richland-----	D. R. Hopkins-----	Columbia
Saluda-----	Claude Rothell-----	Saluda
Spartanburg-----	W. H. Stallworth-----	Spartanburg
Sumter-----	J. M. Eleazer-----	Sumter
Union-----	T. B. Lee-----	Union
Williamsburg-----	R. A. Jackson-----	Kingstree
York-----	L. W. Johnson-----	Rock Hill

Assistant County Agricultural Agents

Aiken-----	D. A. Shelley-----	Aiken
Anderson-----	M. A. Bouknight-----	Anderson
Barnwell-----	H. A. Bowers-----	Barnwell
Charleston-----	J. E. Youngblood-----	Charleston
Chesterfield-----	J. C. Willis-----	Chesterfield
Clarendon-----	J. W. Talbert-----	Manning
Florence-----	B. D. Cloaninger-----	Florence
Greenville-----	J. D. Miller-----	Greenville
Horry-----	J. C. McComb-----	Conway
Newberry-----	J. L. King-----	Newberry
Orangeburg-----	E. C. Abrams-----	Orangeburg
Richland-----	Romaine Smith-----	Columbia
Spartanburg-----	W. J. Martin-----	Spartanburg
Sumter-----	T. O. Bowen-----	Sumter
York-----	W. G. Lynn-----	Rock Hill

Home Demonstration Staff

Lonny I. Landrum, state home demonstration agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Harriette B. Layton, assistant state home demonstration agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Theodosia Dargan Plowden, district agent, Sumter, S. C., Route 2

Bessie Harper, district agent, Aiken, S. C.

Juanita Neely, district agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Dora Dee Walker, conservation and production specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Harriett F. Johnson, state girls' club agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Myra Reagan, specialist in nutrition and child development, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Jane Ketchen, marketing specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mary Shaw Gilliam, clothing specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Eleanor Carson, poultry specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Portia Seabrook, home management specialist, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Ammie Felder, secretary, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

County Home Demonstration Agents

<u>County</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
Abbeville-----	Elizabeth Herbert-----	Abbeville
Aiken-----	Elizabeth Bailey-----	Aiken
Allendale-----	Mamie Sue Hicks-----	Allendale
Anderson-----	Ruth M. Payne-----	Anderson
Bamberg-----	Marie Lambert-----	Bamberg
Barnwell-----	Elizabeth McNab-----	Barnwell

Beaufort-----	Mary Ellen Eaves-----	Beaufort
Berkeley-----	Laura Connor-----	Moncks Corner
Calhoun-----	Lula Chriesman-----	St. Matthews
Charleston-----	Caroline S. Alston-----	Charleston
Cherokee-----	Elizabeth Williams-----	Gaffney
Chester-----	John'gy Richards-----	Chester
Chesterfield-----	Kerby Tyler-----	Chesterfield
Clarendon-----	Carrie Carson-----	Manning
Colleton-----	Isobel Patterson-----	Walterboro
Darlington-----	Mrs. Emmie J. Evans-----	Darlington
Dillon-----	Etta Sue Sellers-----	Latta
Dorchester-----	Ophelia Barker-----	St. George
Edgefield-----	Laura Mellette-----	Edgefield
Fairfield-----	Susan Pender-----	Winnboro
Florence-----	Anne Moss Moore-----	Florence
Georgetown-----	Mabel Mercer-----	Georgetown
Greenville-----	Julia W. Stebbins-----	Greenville
Greenwood-----	Carolyn Avinger-----	Greenwood
Hampton-----	Izora Miley-----	Hampton
Horry-----	Margaret Cloud-----	Conway
Jasper-----	Ann Elizabeth Monroe-----	Ridgeland
Kershaw-----	Margaret Fewell-----	Camden
Lancaster-----	Elizabeth Watson-----	Lancaster
Laurens-----	Jennie E. Coleman-----	Laurens
Lee-----	Sallie Pierce-----	Bishopville
Lexington-----	Mattie Lee Cooley-----	Lexington
McCormick-----	Elnita Harvey-----	McCormick
Marion-----	Mrs. Edna McPherson-----	Mullins
Marlboro-----	Janie McDill-----	Bonnettsville
Newberry-----	Ethel Counts-----	Newberry
Oconee-----	Mary C. Haynie-----	Walhalla
Orangeburg-----	Louise Fleming-----	Orangeburg
Pickens-----	Sarah G. Cureton-----	Pickens
Richland-----	Winnie Belle Holden-----	Columbia
Saluda-----	Pearl Calvert-----	Saluda
Spartanburg-----	Kate M. Hooper-----	Spartanburg
Sumter-----	Jean Reid-----	Sumter
Union-----	Mahala J. Smith-----	Union
Williamsburg-----	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Boykin-----	Kingstree
York-----	Margaret Martin-----	Rock Hill

Assistant Home Demonstration Agents

Florence-----	Margaret Long-----	Lake City
Greenville-----	Ella Burton-----	Greenville
Orangeburg-----	Matilda Bell-----	Orangeburg

Local Agents (Colored Men)

H. E. Daniels, district agent, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

County	Name	Post Office
Aiken	Paul R. Webber, Jr.	Aiken
Anderson	J. A. Cresham	Anderson
Bamberg	J. D. Marshall	Bamberg
Beaufort	Benjamin Barnwell	Frogmore
Chester	Waymon Johnson	Chester
Clarendon	Wm. Thompson	Manning
Colleton	H. C. Miller	Walterboro
Darlington	S. C. Disher	Darlington
Florence	H. S. Person	Florence
Greenville	Booker T. Miller	Greenville
Greenwood	L. V. Walker	Greenwood
Orangeburg	G. W. Daniels	Orangeburg
Richland	J. E. Dickson	Columbia
Spartanburg	W. C. Bunch	Spartanburg
Sumter	Jason Maloney	Sumter
Union	E. N. Williams	Union
Williamsburg	Van Buren Thomas	Kingstree

Negro Home Demonstration Agents

Marion B. Paul, State Supervisor, Orangeburg

County	Name	Post Office
Aiken	Matred McKissick	Aiken
Allendale	Rosa B. Reed	Allendale
Beaufort	Willie Mabel Price	Frogmore
Charleston	Alberta V. DeVeaux	Charleston
Dorchester	Mattie E. Overstreet	St. George
Florence	Lillian Brown	Florence
Georgetown	Rosa G. Gadsden	Georgetown
Greenville	Delphenia Wilkerson	Greenville
Marlboro	Mimmie Gandy	Clio
Orangeburg	Marie A. Burch	Orangeburg
Richland	Frances Thomas	Columbia
Spartanburg	Virginia W. Whittington	Spartanburg
Sumter	Ophelia Williams	Sumter

REPORT OF THE WORK
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EXTENSION SERVICE
WITH
TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS

1936

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Cooperating with
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service
D. W. Watkins, Director
Clemson, South Carolina

EXTENSION WORK WITH TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS

1936

General Statement

The purpose of this report is to show the work of the Extension Service with tenants and sharecroppers, and some of the results of this work.

The following listed figures, taken from the Agricultural Census reports of 1930 and 1935, show the classification of farms in South Carolina as to color and tenure of operator:

Table 1

Color	No. Farms	Owners and Part Owners	Managers	Share- croppers	Other Tenants
<u>1930</u>					
White	80,506	38,478	622	17,893	23,513
Colored	77,425	15,992	71	31,046	30,316
Totals	157,931	54,470	693	48,939	53,829
<u>1935</u>					
White	88,967	43,548	617	16,001	28,801
Colored	76,537	18,394	19	30,237	27,887
Totals	165,504	61,942	636	46,238	56,688

These figures show that the total number of all farms in South Carolina increased from 157,931 in 1930 to 165,504 in 1935, an increase of 7,573 farms, or 4.2 per cent. These figures at the same time show that the number of farm owners and part owners increased from 54,470 in 1930 to 61,942 in 1935, an increase of 7,472 owners of land as compared to the increase of 7,573 in the total number of all farms, while the total number of all tenants increased from 102,786 in 1930 to 102,926 in 1935, an increase of only 158 tenants. Thus it is seen that 99 per cent of the increase in the number of farms during this period were operated by farm owners.

These figures further show that the number of sharecroppers in the state decreased from 48,939, or 31 per cent of all farmers in 1930 to 46,238, or 28 per cent of all farmers in 1935, while during the same period the number of "other tenants," which term includes mostly those who rent farms for cash or standing rent, increased from 53,829 in 1930 to 56,688 in 1935, their percentage of the total number of farmers in the state remaining at 34 per cent.

It is evident from these figures that there was a decided tendency toward land-ownership during this period, and also a less marked tendency toward renting farms for cash or standing rent in preference to sharecropping. However, at the same time, the figures still show that 62 per cent of all farmers in South Carolina are tenants, and that 28 per cent of all farmers in the state are sharecroppers.

The Extension Service in South Carolina, the activities of which are limited by law to educational work with farm people, has for years taken into consideration the social and economic condition of this large tenant-farmer group of the farm population of the state, especially the lower third, or sharecropping group, and, using means and facilities available, has conducted a program of work aimed to improve the status of these people.

Activities and Results in 1936

The following listed data taken from reports of field extension workers, shows the proportion of extension activities devoted to the interest of this tenant-farmer group in 1936, and also gives somewhat of an idea of the participation of this group in the extension program. First is given separate summaries of the reports of white county agents, white home demonstration agents and Negro county agents, which are followed by a summary for the Service as a whole.

Table 2

Work of White County Agents
With Tenants and Sharecroppers

1.	Total number farm visits in 1936-----	34,657
2.	Number farm visits to tenants or sharecroppers	13,757
3.	Total attendance at all farmers' meetings held by Extension Service in 1936-----	250,413
4.	Estimated number of tenants and sharecroppers attending these meetings-----	95,203
5.	Number demonstrations conducted by tenants and sharecroppers-----	2,109
6.	Total 4-H club enrollment in 1936-----	7,951
7.	Estimated number 4-H club members from tenant or sharecropper families-----	3,277
8.	Estimated value of products grown by these members-----	\$78,811.96
9.	Total number AAA work sheets in 1936-----	79,816
10.	Number tenants and sharecroppers represented on these work sheets-----	63,399
11.	Total payments received or due on all AAA performance-----	\$6,390,291.89
12.	Estimated amount received or to be paid to tenants or sharecroppers for this performance-	\$1,882,322.18
13.	Number tenants and sharecroppers advised as to leases or rental agreements-----	11,716
14.	Number tenants and sharecroppers assisted with plans for financing the purchase of farms----	686
15.	Number of tenants and sharecroppers assisted in obtaining production credit-----	8,739
16.	Estimated value of products marketed for tenants-----	\$325,510.73
17.	Number of instances in which unemployed people who were forced back on farms for subsistence were assisted-----	1,617

Table 3

Work of White Home Demonstration Agents
With Tenants and Sharecroppers

1.	Total number farms and farm homes visited in 1936-----	16,307
2.	Number farm or home visits to tenants or sharecroppers in 1936-----	6,210
3.	Total number women and girls from farm tenant families enrolled in home demonstration clubs in 1936-----	7,986
4.	Total number women and girls not members of regular clubs reached with some phase of the work in 1936-----	9,276
5.	Total number of members of tenants or sharecroppers' families at meetings held by home demonstration service in 1936-----	42,519
6.	Number demonstrations conducted by tenants and sharecroppers in 1936-----	3,331
7.	Total 4-H girls' club enrollment in 1936-----	12,032
8.	Number members of girls' 4-H clubs from families of tenants and sharecroppers-----	2,902
9.	Estimated value of products grown by these members in 1936-----	\$42,868.29
10.	Estimated value of products marketed for tenants in 1936-----	\$44,527.99
11.	Number tenant and sharecropper families involved in plantation project-----	216
12.	Number of members of rehabilitation families enrolled in home demonstration clubs-----	1,735
13.	Number of others of very low income group enrolled in home demonstration clubs-----	6,916
14.	Number women and girls from very low income group reached otherwise than through home demonstration clubs-----	5,282
15.	Number of instances in which unemployed people who had been forced back on farms for subsistence were assisted-----	742

Table 4

Work of Negro Agricultural Agents
With Tenants and Sharecroppers

1.	Total number farm visits in 1936-----	5,279
2.	Number farm visits to tenants or sharecroppers	2,598
3.	Total attendance at all farmers' meetings held in your county in 1936-----	30,648
4.	Estimated number of tenants and sharecroppers attending these meetings-----	19,155
5.	Number demonstrations conducted by tenants and sharecroppers-----	220
6.	Total 4-H club enrollment in 1936-----	3,149
7.	Estimated number 4-H club members from tenant or sharecropper families-----	1,848
8.	Estimated value of products grown by these members-----	\$34,729.94
9.	Number tenants and sharecroppers advised as to leases or rental agreements-----	1,137
10.	Number tenants and sharecroppers assisted with plans for financing the purchase of farms-----	101
11.	Number of tenants and sharecroppers assisted in obtaining production credit-----	618
12.	Estimated value of products marketed for ten- ants-----	\$17,989.30
13.	Number of instances in which unemployed people who were forced back on farms for subsistence were assisted-----	55

Table 5

Combined Summary of Work of Extension Service
With Tenants and Sharecroppers

1.	Total number of farm and home visits in 1936--	67,042
2.	Number of farm visits to tenants or sharecroppers-----	22,565
3.	Total attendance at all farmers' meetings held by Extension Service in 1936-----	408,508
4.	Estimated number of tenants and sharecroppers attending these meetings-----	156,877
5.	Number result demonstrations conducted by tenants or sharecroppers-----	5,660
6.	Total 4-H club enrollment in 1936-----	23,132
7.	Number 4-H club members from tenant or sharecropper families-----	8,027
8.	Estimated value of products grown by these members-----	\$156,410.19
9.	Total AAA work sheets, 1936-----	79,816
10.	Number tenants and sharecroppers represented on these work sheets-----	63,399
11.	Total AAA payments received by or due to farmers of state-----	\$6,390,291.00
12.	Estimated amount paid or to be paid to tenants and sharecroppers from AAA program in 1936----	\$1,882,322.00
13.	Number tenants and sharecroppers advised as to leases or rental agreements-----	12,853
14.	Number tenants and sharecroppers assisted with plans for financing the purchase of farms-----	787
15.	Number tenants and sharecroppers assisted in obtaining production credit-----	9,357
16.	Estimated value of products marketed for tenants and sharecroppers-----	\$387,935.00
17.	Number of instances in which unemployed people who were forced back on farms for subsistence were assisted-----	2,414

18.	Total number of women and girls from tenant and sharecropper families enrolled in home demonstration clubs in 1936-----	8,806
19.	Total number women and girls not members of regular home demonstration clubs reached with some phase of the work in 1936-----	9,276
20.	Number tenant and sharecropper families involved in plantation project-----	216
21.	Number of members of Rural Rehabilitation families enrolled in home demonstration clubs-	1,735
22.	Number of other women and girls of very low income group enrolled in home demonstration clubs-----	6,916
23.	Number of other women and girls from very low income group reached otherwise than through home demonstration clubs-----	5,282

Discussion of Activities and Results as Summarized in Table 5

As shown in the foregoing tables, tenants and sharecroppers have been included in practically every educational activity conducted by the Extension Service through the county agents and the home demonstration agents.

Farm and Home Visits: Much of the educational work of these agents is conducted through individual farm visits, through which farmers are assisted with their individual problems, and also method demonstrations are given, and result demonstrations are planned and carried out. Items 1 and 2 of table 5 show that these agents made a total of 67,042 farm and home visits in carrying out the 1936 program of work, 22,565, or 34 per cent of which were made to the farms and homes of tenants and sharecroppers.

Educational Meetings: Educational meetings of farmers and farm women represent one of the very important methods of extension teaching. Tenants and sharecroppers and members of their families are invited to these meetings, as are all farmers in the counties where they are held. Items 3 and 4 of table 5 show that a total of 408,508 farmers and farm women attended educational meetings held by the Extension Service in 1936, of which number 156,877, or 38 per cent were from tenant and sharecropper families.

Result Demonstrations: The basis for extension educational work is the result demonstration conducted by a farmer on his farm to show the value of a recommended farm practice. Item 5, section 5, shows that a total of 5,660 result demonstrations were conducted by tenants and sharecroppers under the supervision of extension workers in 1936.

Four-H Club Work: One of the most important phases of extension teaching is done through the 4-H clubs, where the farm boys and girls are taught in an organized and systematic manner basic principles of good farming, citizenship, leadership and cooperation in community and county activities. Items 6 and 7 of table 5 show that of a total 4-H club enrollment of 23,132 farm boys and girls in 1936, 8,027 or 35 per cent were from tenant and sharecropper families, and item 7 shows that these 8,027 boys and girls grow farm products to the value of \$156,-410.19.

Through 4-H club work many excellent leaders have been developed from boys and girls whose parents were tenants and sharecroppers. County Agent P. B. Ezell, of Newberry County, states that 10 out of 24 officers of 4-H community clubs in 1936 were from tenant and sharecropper families, and that the South Carolina delegate to the National 4-H Club Camp held at Washington, D. C. in 1935 was a son of a Newberry County tenant farmer. Also that the Newberry County representative at the state 4-H leadership training camp in 1936 was of a tenant family.

AAA Programs: Much discussion has taken place over the share of tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the benefits from the AAA programs. The basis of their participation in these benefits was, of course, determined by the Administration. However, every effort has been made by extension workers and county and community committeemen to see that the farmers in this group were informed as to their rights, and that they receive all the benefits to which they are entitled under the program.

Investigations conducted within the state by the Administration and other interested groups have failed to reveal more than occasional instances justifying complaint. Items 9 and 10 show that tenants and sharecroppers either submitted or were represented on 63,399, or 79 per cent of the 79,816 work sheets submitted in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and that this group received, or are still to receive directly, a total of \$1,882,322.00 or 30 per cent of the \$6,390,-291.00 paid or to be paid to the farmers of the state for performance under the program. (Note: These figures are based upon estimates of the fiscal total amount of payment but represent the approximate proportion of payments to these two groups.)

Lease and Rental Agreements: County agents have for a number of years worked to improve the standard of rental or lease agreements between land owners and tenants, a majority of which agreements are verbal by custom. Item 13 shows that a total of 12,853 tenant farmers were advised as to leases or rental agreements in 1936.

Encouraging Land Ownership: All possible encouragement and help has also been given to worthy and capable tenant farmers to enable them to become land owners. Item 14 shows that the county agents in 1936 assisted 787 tenants and sharecroppers with plans for financing the purchase of farms.

Production Credit: During the period from 1929 through 1933, which represented the darkest years of the depression from the standpoint of the farmers, the county agents handled the seed and fertilizer loans made by the Federal Government to the farmers of the state, and thus enabled thousands of tenants and sharecroppers, as well as landowners, to obtain the necessary credit with which to continue farming. The impartial and equitable handling of this emergency program won the admiration and respect of tenants, sharecroppers, and landowners alike, and the results in the form of collections in South Carolina proved the wisdom with which the program was handled. The handling of this work has largely been passed on to government agencies created for that purpose, but the county agents still assist these agencies and the farmers in every possible way; item 15 of table shows that 9,357 tenants and sharecroppers were assisted in obtaining production credit in 1936.

Marketing Farm Products: Educational work in marketing adds much to the income of the farmers of the state each year, especially in the case of farm products requiring exceptional skill and knowledge in preparation for the market, and farm products for which there are no regularly established local markets. Item 16 of table 5 shows that in 1936 assistance was given to tenants and sharecroppers in marketing farm products to the value of \$387,935.00.

Helping Unemployed Establish Themselves on Farms: During the depression many people who lost their jobs in cities and towns were forced back on the farms of the state for actual subsistence. Many of these came back to farms with little or no knowledge of farming, and the Extension Service has given freely of the time of its workers in helping these people to establish themselves and produce enough to live. Item 17 shows that a total of 2,414 families were thus assisted in 1936.

Home Demonstration Clubs: A greater part of the home demonstration educational program with farm women and girls is conducted through organized community home demonstration clubs, which meet regularly to study problems concerning the farm home and the welfare of the farm

family. Featured in this work are nutrition, child welfare, clothing, home management, house furnishing, home beautification, gardening, conservation and the management of poultry, dairying and other farm and home activities. Items 18 and 19 of table 5 show that a total of 8,806 farm women and girls from tenant and sharecropper families were members of these clubs in 1936, and that 9,276 other women and girls from these families were reached outside of the clubs with these teachings.

Relief and Rehabilitation Work: Through the emergency relief program of the Federal Government and the state, the Extension Service has cooperated in every possible way with the agencies charged with its administration. Especially close cooperation has been maintained with the Rural Rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration, in assisting farm families to reestablish themselves on farms and become self-supporting. The Extension Service has assisted in the selection of deserving families, their location on suitable farms, and in planning a balanced and adequate farm program, as far as circumstances permitted, for the families relocated. This cooperation continued throughout 1936.

Item 17 of table 5 shows that 1,735 women and girls from rural rehabilitation families were enrolled in home demonstration clubs in 1936.

Landlord-Tenant Project: Over two years ago an extension project was started in cooperation with the landowners and tenants on several plantations for the purpose of showing the value of landlord-tenant cooperation in the matter of improving the living conditions of the tenants. The landowners involved in the project assisted their tenants in obtaining family cows, hogs, and poultry, furnished land for gardens and food and feed crops, and assisted in improving the conditions of the houses in which the tenants lived. The tenants cooperating in the project accepted teaching in the proper care of the family livestock, methods of growing and preserving food, and in improving diet and living habits. This project has proved to be very successful, both from the standpoint of the landlord and the tenant, and item 20 of table 5 shows that in 1936 a total of 216 tenant families were included in demonstrations of this nature. A fuller discussion of this project is given as follows:

I. Origin of Project

In the fall of 1933 when the cotton acreage reduction program had released many acres of land which had heretofore been held sacred to cotton alone, South Carolina, along with the other southern home demonstration staffs, was quick to grasp this golden opportunity to push as never before the Live-at-Home program, and particularly with the low income groups. With this end in view, a minimum food and feed budget was prepared by the extension nutrition and production specialists (both men and women) assisted by Miss Miriam Birdseys, Extension Nutritionist, Washington, D. C.

This was the first time a planting plan had^{been}/offered in South Carolina which included the necessary food requirements for the family and the livestock on the farm as a complete unit.

The home demonstration department further felt that the cotton acreage reduction program offered the best opportunity that we could have to approach the landlord and secure his interest and cooperation in getting the tenant to produce sufficient food for himself and family. We also felt that the tenant for the past two years, particularly, had so little that he would be willing to work with us on a food production program. With Miss Birdseye's help plans were made to select several counties and ask a group of landlords to work with us on the minimum food supply for the tenants on their farms, using their farms as demonstrations.

Three counties, Anderson, Marlboro, and Barnwell, were selected as typical of the types of farming found in the state.

Anderson County in the Piedmont Section perhaps comes as near practicing diversified farming as any county in the state. Marlboro County in the Pee Dee Section is a strictly cotton producing county, having approximately the highest percentage of farms operated by tenants of any county in the Pee Dee Area. Barnwell County produces both truck and cotton, the landlords in most instances living in the small towns of the county and going out each day to the farm.

The home agent, with the assistance of the farm agent, selected and invited six landlords to meet with the farm and home agent, the nutritionist and marketing specialists to discuss the plan.

Miss Floyd, the nutrition specialist, presented the minimum supply of food necessary for nutritional requirements. Miss Ketchen, the marketing specialist, gave out copies of the planting plan to landlords and asked that they discuss with us the plan as written and, if it was not practicable, to help us work out one which could be put into practice on their farms. After a free discussion of the plan all except two farmers, one in Anderson and one in Marlboro, agreed to work with us on the plan. These two men frankly said they were not interested in how the tenant lived. One of the interesting things throughout the discussion though was the fact that the landlord felt that, while he had not checked up on his tenants, they were already producing according to the minimum food supply as presented to them. They were honestly surprised, when the check had been made, to find how far short of even this minimum requirement most of the tenants fell.

That year 13 landlords agreed to work on the "Live-at-Home" projects, involving 98 tenant families - 27 white families and 71 Negro families.

At the close of the year 12 landlords sent in reports for 12 white families and 43 Negro families. Marlboro County home agent reported eight additional white families who had worked with her on the planting plan. This gives a total of 20 white families and 43 Negro, or a grand total of 63 families reported.

Three of the white families in Marlboro County were selected for rehabilitation as a result of the work they had done that year in producing food and feed for the family and livestock.

A study of the reports showed a decided need for increasing plantings of grain and other food crops for the livestock. Special work needed to be done in canning. One landlord commented, "The greatest help you can give them is to help with the meat. They lose it every year."

II. Methods Used

The work was continued in those three counties in 1935 and was begun in three additional counties.

During January the marketing specialist and home agents met with the landowners and discussed accomplishments and plans for the coming year. The home agent later, with the landowners, met with each tenant group and discussed food plans for the year. An individual plan was worked out with each family and they were given a record card.

Agents encouraged and worked with tenants on gardening. Demonstrations in canning berries, tomatoes, and vegetables were given to the tenants in each of the counties. In Barnwell County the agent organized the white tenant women on the Porter farm into a club and had monthly meetings with them. The women are very much interested in the program.

During late summer the marketing and poultry specialists and home agent visited each of the tenant homes. Fall and winter gardens were stressed, a check was made of canning, the planting of wheat and oats was discussed with the tenant. The poultry specialist discussed poultry problems such as feeding poultry for egg production, need of cleaning, repairing, and building of chicken houses and coops.

Tenants were particularly asked during this visit about the soybean seed that had been given to a demonstrator on each farm. They were most enthusiastic about growth and yield of beans. All of them had prepared and served them. The children in particular liked them, but the grown people shook their heads.

In the various counties you find some good houses and some very poor ones. Most are in need of repair. Tenants were encouraged to repair the houses such as the steps and windows and to let landowners know they were willing to improve the houses if materials were available. The improvements of yards and out buildings were also discussed in an effort to arouse their interest in making the place in which they live more comfortable and attractive.

In discussing this program with the group, we emphasized first the need for producing and taking care of a standard food supply for nutritional needs; second, that when this is done their cash will be released for clothing, school books, and for purchasing the much needed household articles.

As a further means of stimulating the tenant's interest in his food supply and home conditions, farm tours were planned on each farm. The man and woman in each home were asked to meet the landowner, the home agent, and other interested people at an appointed place on the farm. The group was then to go from home to home and see the food supply. Each family was asked to arrange a food exhibit on the kitchen table and to have their record of the year's work placed with it. They

were asked to put out all canned products, peck of meal, bag of flour, peck of sweet potatoes, a dozen eggs, pound of butter, gallon of syrup, peck of dried peas, beans and peanuts. They also were requested to keep the chickens and cows shut up so that we might also see the livestock and garden during the visit in each home.

Based on the experience of the two previous years, a more detailed three-year program for the Plantation Project was prepared in 1936. This long-time plan continued the production program and adds in the second and third years more work in simple meal planning and preparation, beautifying the home grounds, a minimum kitchen utensil project, demonstrations on homemade kitchen equipment and help with the family clothing problems.

The general procedure for the first two months' work is as follows:

September

1. Hold a meeting in the homes of the landowners, having present the state worker in charge of the project, the landowner and his wife. The landowner is to have ready for the meeting a list of his tenants, number in each family, and amount of livestock each tenant family owns. The agent should get as much of this information as possible before landowner agrees to carry project.
2. Discuss the year's food supply and work out a planting plan for each tenant with the landowner and his wife, also a copy for the tenant and the home agent.
3. Discuss with the landowner health conditions that may be found on his farm and determine the policy that shall be followed by the home agent.
4. Discuss securing of jars for canning program.
5. Set a date for early part of October to meet with the landowner and his tenants.

October

1. Hold a meeting at the home of each landowner. Have the landowner call together for this meeting both the man and woman in each family. The landowner to explain why he called the meeting and the home agent to discuss the program for the year. She should give the plan of work and call attention to the following work that should be done during October:
 - a. Plant wheat, oats, put out onion sets and plant spinach, Seven Top turnips, mustard, and carrots.
 - b. Sweet potatoes should be dug before first frost. Select seed at digging time.

III. Results Obtained

For the past year records were received from 24 white and 87 Negro tenants in six counties.

The following excerpts from home agents' reports tell something of the problems and value of the project.

Dillon County: This makes the second year for the Plantation Project. The first year 17 were enrolled. This year there were 15 as some moved. There were four white and 11 colored families. The moving proposition is a discouraging feature of the project. Another year six are moving.

Edgefield County: The work on the landlord-tenant project was continued for the second year. In November a tour was held. The displays and results were most encouraging.

The dry spring made crops late to work and to harvest and results were not quite as good. The canning record was short because blackberries, plums, and other fruit came when "the cotton was in the grass." The severe drought affected the vegetable production, leaving barely enough for the table.

The potatoes and corn crops were both good. There are good fall and winter gardens on each place. Practically every tenant has a milk cow. There are pigs enough for a year's supply.

Anderson County: Captain Lewis Richardson says his doctor bill for tenants had been cut from \$30 a year to \$10, and he felt that it was largely due to the growing of more vegetables and a better balance of food for the table.

The edible soybeans were again given to tenants, this time to Captain Richardson's. We are hoping to continue this distribution until all tenants in the Plantation Project are growing them.

One Negro tenant family proudly displayed a room papered with a ten cent roll of wrapping paper and a settee made from an old bed. The settee was covered with a cheap but pretty India print and on the table was a harmonizing blue crepe cover. The wife says the family "shore does" like the program for now her husband gets up every morning feeling "poppy." She says they are saving now to buy a "precious" cooker.

Marlboro County: Some very definite results have been accomplished in the Plantation Project and may be listed as follows:

1. Landowner more interested in food supply of tenants for sake of health of workers.
2. Landowner realizes value in dollars and cents in raising own food and feed products.
3. Landowner exhibits more interest in get-together meetings of workers on his plantation. Social and recreational features planned.
4. Landowner more interested in housing problem of tenants.
5. Increased interest on part of more landowners in program as carried out by these demonstrators.
6. Tenant families encouraged by interest of landowner.
7. Tenants take pride in showing improvements made.
8. An interest in raising or owning something because another tenant family proudly displays flock of chickens; good garden also stimulates rivalry.
9. Information given and carried out that otherwise would not be.
10. A noticeable increase in food and feed budget of families.

Illustration: There are six Negro tenant families on Mr. Frank Manning's place. Mr. Manning meets with group and encourages them in carrying out program. Tour of plantation ended in get-together meeting and barbecue. At an exhibit of canned products, chickens, pigs, etc. and home improvement work at each home, genuine pride was exhibited by those who could show definite results in program, and for those who had been negligent and shiftless there was perhaps a feeling of guilt. As one old Negro remarked, "Yas'm, all of us could 'er had everything we could 'er growed. Some folks just triflin' and no count and spees the Lord to provide."

White families carrying out the program met at one home and read with pride reports of the work accomplished. Mrs. Lowder, one of these members, went to Charleston and gave a short account of her work as a live-at-home member over the radio.

Miss Neely, district agent, has this to say of the recent tour in Chesterfield County:

Mrs. Teale, the wife of the landlord, Miss Tyler, home agent, Mr. Tiller, farm agent, Mrs. Sowell, emergency worker, and I visited the farms on Mrs. Teale's plantation and made a final check.

1. Every family had a table with exhibits of canning, potatoes, meal, flour, turnips, collards, etc.
2. All except the Merrimans had work sheets which we completed for them, calling attention to parts they need to work on more next year. Negroes need more canning very badly as well as more corn for feed. The two new white families need more feed, especially.
3. Every family had increased number of chickens and most of them are increasing number of hogs.
4. At the Brown home (new) the N.Y.A. daughter had invited all neighbors in. Ten attended and we had a nice meeting on the porch with table of exhibits. Miss Tyler explained project, Mr. Tiller gave demonstration on potatoes and talked on gardens, and I went through work sheet for average family of five, and showed where the Browns lacked having sufficient products.
5. The Davis family is the happiest group you can imagine. They fulfilled every food and feed requirement except one cow. They know this need but said due to time to attend another and lack of pasture, they did not feel they could get another now. They cleared \$1,000 in cash, have bought a good used car, a new living room suit, and are getting new winter clothes. Mrs. Davis went with us to two new white families for afternoon tour. She made a short talk of what the work had meant to her family. Mrs. Teale was delighted with the visits and interest of the families. The Davis family has entire house ceiled. Mrs. Teale was so pleased to show this and the kitchen and dining room (combined) which is screened.

Now, in the third year of the project, some tenants are not only producing enough food and feed for use on the farm, but also have a small surplus for sale and with the proceeds are purchasing some much needed articles for the home and making long neglected repairs. Miss Ketchen's report of the Anderson County work gives an example of this.

Sales and Purchases: Seven white families in the Anderson County Plantation Project sold poultry or eggs. The smallest amount sold by a family was two dozen eggs, price 50¢, and the largest amount sold per family was \$20.00 for poultry and eggs. Another family reports milk and butter sales for the year at \$80.00 and sales of pigs at \$44.00.

Two white families purchased stoves, pans, boilers, blankets, sheets, curtains, bedspreads.

Two families repaired fireplaces, one made improvements in kitchen, two built chicken houses, and one built a back porch.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGill, a family of three, returned to the farm after Mr. McGill lost his job in town. Mrs. McGill was given work on relief during the winter months. They have for this winter's food supply their wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, 123 quarts of canned fruit, 1 gallon dried apples, 12 pounds dried peaches, 135 quarts canned vegetables, and 32 quarts tomatoes, 1 peck dried limas and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel dried peas.

They have two hogs to kill and 35 hens on the yard. They also own a milk cow. Mr. McGill sold \$12.00 surplus butter beans, \$30.00 string beans, \$50.00 tomatoes, and \$10.00 in fryers.

IV. Spread of Work

It is the plan to gradually spread this project over the state by adding a few new counties each year. In 1936-37 there are 11 counties enlisted in the Plantation Project. Work as previously outlined in this discussion was begun in all of these counties in October.

The improvement shown in living conditions by the big majority of those undertaking the project; the increasing interest of the landlord; and, most of all, the deep appreciation as expressed by the tenants for this interest and help in their truly difficult problems make the Plantation Project a most gratifying undertaking.

Work With Other Low Income Groups: By no means is all the poverty and the attendant low standards of living confined to the tenant and sharecropper families of the state. Many factors, such as a lack of health, ability, intelligence, energy, willingness to work, proper living habits and soil fertility contribute to give a large number of landowners just as low, or in many cases even lower standards of living than exist among the tenants and sharecroppers of the state.

Through a large section of the state, as a result of disease, poorly prepared diet, and improper living conditions, thousands of farmers, both landowners and tenants, are not physically or mentally able to conduct an intelligent and aggressive farming program necessary to give them a reasonable living standard. As an effort to meet this situation, items 22 and 23 of section 5 show that the home demonstration service reached through organized clubs 6,916 women and girls of low income families other than tenants and sharecroppers, and, in addition reached 5,282 women and girls who did not belong to these clubs, carrying to all information intended to improve health and living conditions in their homes.

Quotations from County Reports

The following listed quotations from county reports give a good indication of the activities and attitude of the extension workers toward the tenants and sharecroppers in their counties:

Anderson: In cooperation with the home demonstration agent, landlord-tenant demonstrations were conducted with seven landowners and 36 tenants. These tenants were assisted in planning and producing adequate supplies for home use, and in improving their homes. I estimate that 50 per cent of the time of both agents was given to work with tenants and sharecroppers.

Calhoun: Sweet potatoes were pushed as a money crop for farmers of the low income group in order that they make this a cash crop to help with their farm income.

Cherokee: I have always tried to make tenants and sharecroppers feel that they have the right to come to my office with their problems, and have given them the same welcome and assistance that I have given landowners.

In regard to the various agricultural adjustment programs, I believe the tenants of this county will bear witness that this office has always tried to see that they received their just share of benefit payments.

Chester: One of the outstanding records in my 1936 report shows that two of the five-acre cotton demonstrations conducted in Chester County were by Negro sharecroppers.

Clarendon: In our marketing work we serve 90 per cent of the farmers of the county at some time during the year. At least 75 per cent of the farmers served are tenant farmers, white and colored.

Darlington: Fully 50 per cent of the farmers attending our farm meetings in 1936 were tenants and sharecroppers.

Florence: We solicit demonstrators who are tenant farmers, and up to the present time have had quite a large number to participate in our program. Our best 4-H club work in many cases is done by boys and girls from 4-H club families.

Hampton: My county agricultural advisory committee is sponsoring a campaign for the repair and improvement of tenant houses, and to encourage the planting of gardens, and the acquiring of cattle, hogs and poultry by tenant families.

Lee: The tenant and sharecropper receives the same service from the county agent as does the landlord in the marketing of livestock and surplus farm commodities. In fact, a greater part of the poultry shipments are made by farmers of this group.

Saluda: Due to the nature of the project in that little capital is required, hundreds of tenants and sharecroppers here are assisted every year in poultry and turkey production.

Conclusion

The South Carolina Extension Service has, since its beginning, been fully aware of the serious consequences of the tenant system of farming to the agriculture of the state. This system, which was born in the South in the years immediately following the War between the States, has during the ensuing years taken a heavy toll in both the agricultural and human resources of the state.

During the period of its existence, the Extension Service has constantly, and to the extent of its resources and facilities, sought to remedy the tenant situation and bring about through its educational program an increase in land ownership among worthy tenant farmers. Through these efforts thousands of tenants have been encouraged to buy farms, and these and other thousands of farmers have been assisted in adopting more efficient and profitable methods of farming, which raised their income and thus enabled them to maintain ownership of their farms. As a result of these and other efforts along the same line in South Carolina the percentage of tenants has not increased, nor has the percentage of farm owners decreased during the past 25 years, the figures remaining approximately two-thirds tenants and one-third landowners throughout this period.

During this period, however, nothing has been accomplished toward making landowners of the two-thirds of the farmers of the state who are tenants. The Extension Service in approaching this problem has been confronted with the following listed obstacles:

(1) A large percentage of this number of tenants have little or no desire to own land, nor do they have the ability to plan and manage the operation of a farm without supervision.

(2) The farm income in the state has been too low and too variable to enable many of this number to accumulate sufficient money to buy an equity in a farm.

(3) As a result of this low and variable farm income, adequate credit at reasonable interest rates has not been available to many deserving tenants who may have accumulated enough money to purchase an equity in a farm.

(4) The low and variable farm income, together with the lack of adequate credit at reasonable interest rates has caused many landowners to lose their farms, thus offsetting the number of tenants who were able to buy farms of their own.

The importance of farm income and credit in the farm tenure picture is shown by the fact that during the period 1930-35, with the advent of the AAA programs which raised farm income, and the expansion of the Farm Credit Administration, which made available credit to deserving farmers to buy or maintain equities in farms, during this five-year period, farm ownership in South Carolina rose from 34 per cent to 37 per cent, and farm tenancy decreased from 65 per cent to 62 per cent. These figures are more significant when it is remembered that three years of this five were years of deep, dark depression, in which farm income was at its lowest in many years, and no credit was available for the purchase of farms, leaving 1933 and 1934 as the years in which these changes must have taken place.

The problem is a big one and merits careful study and analysis before the solution is attempted. In the South the problem is further complicated by being closely intermingled with racial relations and other institutions and problems generations old.

The Extension Service stands ready to cooperate with any economically and sociologically sound movement to increase farm ownership among worthy, competent tenants in South Carolina. This Service already has an office with at least one county farm agent and one county home agent in each county. In some of the larger counties there are assistant agents and in all there is a limited amount of clerical help. These county offices are reinforced with district agents and by specialists in crops, soils, livestock, etc. connected with Clemson College, the agricultural college of the state. In addition, for many years we have had trained Negro farm and home demonstration agents in those counties having a large Negro population. At present we have 16 Negro farm county agents and 12 Negro home demonstration agents working under the immediate supervision of Negro supervisors at the State Negro College at Orangeburg, S. C. This set-up is typical of the extension organization in the other southern states.

From its experience with farmers of all types of tenure the Extension Service would recommend that the following listed points be embodied in the plan to increase farm ownership among tenants in South Carolina:

(1) That tenants to be assisted be carefully selected as to, (a) his desire for farm ownership, (b) his ability to manage and operate a farm, and (c) his character and attitude.

(2) That the farm set-up for each tenant so assisted be economically sound, in that he is neither given more than he is required to eventually pay for, nor is he burdened with a debt larger than the size and type of his farm, together with his ability, will permit him to pay.

(3) That each tenant so assisted be given adequate supervision and training in sound farming methods, this supervision to last until he has demonstrated his ability to manage and operate his farm, and to a certain extent until he has amortized his loan.

(4) That the tenant to be assisted not be furnished with equipment and luxuries on a scale that neighboring landowners, who have acquired their farms through years of hard work and self-denial, have been unable to afford.

(5) That the racial traditions in the South be carefully considered in the location of tenants on farms of their own.

Table Showing Percentage of Farm Tenants and
Farm Owners in South Carolina Since 1910
(U. S. Farm Census, 1935)

Year	Per cent of Part and Total Owners	Per cent of All Tenants
1910	36%	63%
1920	35%	64%
1925	34%	65%
1930	34%	65%
1935	37%	62%
Average	35%	64%

Missing 1% represents Farm Managers

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The dry spring made crops late to work and to harvest and results were not quite as good. The canning record was short because blackberries, plums, and other fruit came when "the cotton was in the grass." The severe drought affected the vegetable production, leaving barely enough for the table.

The potatoes and corn crops were both good. There are good fall and winter gardens on each place. Practically every tenant has a milk cow. There are pigs enough for a year's supply.

Anderson County: Captain Lewis Richardson says his doctor bill for tenants had been cut from \$30 a year to \$10, and he felt that it was largely due to the growing of more vegetables and a better balance of food for the table.

The edible soybeans were again given to tenants, this time to Captain Richardson's. We are hoping to continue this distribution until all tenants in the Plantation Project are growing them.

One Negro tenant family proudly displayed a room papered with a ten cent roll of wrapping paper and a settee made from an old bed. The settee was covered with a cheap but pretty India print and on the table was a harmonizing blue crepe cover. The wife says the family "shore does" like the program for now her husband gets up every morning feeling "peppy." She says they are saving now to buy a "precious" cooker.

Marlboro County: Some very definite results have been accomplished in the Plantation Project and may be listed as follows:

1. Landowner more interested in food supply of tenants for sake of health of workers.
2. Landowner realizes value in dollars and cents in raising own food and feed products.
3. Landowner exhibits more interest in get-together meetings of workers on his plantation. Social and recreational features planned.
4. Landowner more interested in housing problem of tenants.
5. Increased interest on part of more landowners in program as carried out by these demonstrators.
6. Tenant families encouraged by interest of landowner.
7. Tenants take pride in showing improvements made.
8. An interest in raising or owning something because another tenant family proudly displays flock of chickens; good garden also stimulates rivalry.
9. Information given and carried out that otherwise would not be.
10. A noticeable increase in food and food budget of families.

Illustration: There are six Negro tenant families on Mr. Frank Manning's place. Mr. Manning meets with group and encourages them in carrying out program. Tour of plantation ended in get-together meeting and barbecue. At an exhibit of canned products, chickens, pigs, etc. and home improvement work at each home, genuine pride was exhibited by those who could show definite results in program, and for those who had been negligent and shiftless there was perhaps a feeling of guilt. As one old Negro remarked, "Yas'm, all of us could 'er had everything we could 'er growed. Some folks just triflin' and no count and specs the Lord to provide."

White families carrying out the program met at one home and read with pride reports of the work accomplished. Mrs. Lowder, one of these members, went to Charleston and gave a short account of her work as a live-at-home member over the radio.

Miss Neely, district agent, has this to say of the recent tour in Chesterfield County:

Mrs. Teale, the wife of the landlord, Miss Tyler, home agent, Mr. Tiller, farm agent, Mrs. Sowell, emergency worker, and I visited the farms on Mrs. Teale's plantation and made a final check.

1. Every family had a table with exhibits of canning, potatoes, meal, flour, turnips, collards, etc.
2. All except the Merrimans had work sheets which we completed for them, calling attention to parts they need to work on more next year. Negroes need more canning very badly as well as more corn for feed. The two new white families need more feed, especially.
3. Every family had increased number of chickens and most of them are increasing number of hogs.
4. At the Brown home (new) the N.Y.A. daughter had invited all neighbors in. Ten attended and we had a nice meeting on the porch with table of exhibits. Miss Tyler explained project, Mr. Tiller gave demonstration on potatoes and talked on gardens, and I went through work sheet for average family of five, and showed where the Browns lacked having sufficient products.
5. The Davis family is the happiest group you can imagine. They fulfilled every food and feed requirement except one cow. They know this need but said due to time to attend another and lack of pasture, they did not feel they could get another now. They cleared \$1,000 in cash, have bought a good used car, a new living room suit, and are getting new winter clothes. Mrs. Davis went with us to two new white families for afternoon tour. She made a short talk of what the work had meant to her family. Mrs. Teale was delighted with the visits and interest of the families. The Davis family has entire house ceiled. Mrs. Teale was so pleased to show this and the kitchen and dining room (combined) which is screened.

Now, in the third year of the project, some tenants are not only producing enough food and feed for use on the farm, but also have a small surplus for sale and with the proceeds are purchasing some much needed articles for the home and making long neglected repairs. Miss Ketchen's report of the Anderson County work gives an example of this.

Sales and Purchases: Seven white families in the Anderson County Plantation Project sold poultry or eggs. The smallest amount sold by a family was two dozen eggs, price 50¢; and the largest amount sold per family was \$20.00 for poultry and eggs. Another family reports milk and butter sales for the year at \$80.00 and sales of pigs at \$44.00.

Two white families purchased stoves, pans, boilers, blankets, sheets, curtains, bedspreads.

Two families repaired fireplaces, one made improvements in kitchen, two built chicken houses, and one built a back porch.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGill, a family of three, returned to the farm after Mr. McGill lost his job in town. Mrs. McGill was given work on relief during the winter months. They have for this winter's food supply their wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, 123 quarts of canned fruit, 1 gallon dried apples, 12 pounds dried peaches, 135 quarts canned vegetables, and 32 quarts tomatoes, 1 peck dried limas and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel dried peas.

They have two hogs to kill and 35 hens on the yard. They also own a milk cow. Mr. McGill sold \$12.00 surplus butter beans, \$30.00 string beans, \$50.00 tomatoes, and \$10.00 in fryers.

IV. Spread of Work

It is the plan to gradually spread this project over the state by adding a few new counties each year. In 1936-37 there are 11 counties enlisted in the Plantation Project. Work as previously outlined in this discussion was begun in all of these counties in October.

The improvement shown in living conditions by the big majority of those undertaking the project; the increasing interest of the landlord; and, most of all, the deep appreciation as expressed by the tenants for this interest and help in their truly difficult problems make the Plantation Project a most gratifying undertaking.

Work With Other Low Income Groups: By no means is all the poverty and the attendant low standards of living confined to the tenant and sharecropper families of the state. Many factors, such as a lack of health, ability, intelligence, energy, willingness to work, proper living habits and soil fertility contribute to give a large number of landowners just as low, or in many cases even lower standards of living than exist among the tenants and sharecroppers of the state.

Through a large section of the state, as a result of disease, poorly prepared diet, and improper living conditions, thousands of farmers, both landowners and tenants, are not physically or mentally able to conduct an intelligent and aggressive farming program necessary to give them a reasonable living standard. As an effort to meet this situation, items 22 and 23 of section 5 show that the home demonstration service reached through organized clubs 6,916 women and girls of low income families other than tenants and sharecroppers, and, in addition reached 5,282 women and girls who did not belong to those clubs, carrying to all information intended to improve health and living conditions in their homes.

Quotations from County Reports

The following listed quotations from county reports give a good indication of the activities and attitude of the extension workers toward the tenants and sharecroppers in their counties:

Anderson: In cooperation with the home demonstration agent, landlord-tenant demonstrations were conducted with seven landowners and 36 tenants. These tenants were assisted in planning and producing adequate supplies for home use, and in improving their homes. I estimate that 50 per cent of the time of both agents was given to work with tenants and sharecroppers.

Calhoun: Sweet potatoes were pushed as a money crop for farmers of the low income group in order that they make this a cash crop to help with their farm income.

Cherokee: I have always tried to make tenants and sharecroppers feel that they have the right to come to my office with their problems, and have given them the same welcome and assistance that I have given landowners.

In regard to the various agricultural adjustment programs, I believe the tenants of this county will bear witness that this office has always tried to see that they received their just share of benefit payments.

Chester: One of the outstanding records in my 1936 report shows that two of the five-acre cotton demonstrations conducted in Chester County were by Negro sharecroppers.

Clarendon: In our marketing work we serve 90 per cent of the farmers of the county at some time during the year. At least 75 per cent of the farmers served are tenant farmers, white and colored.

Darlington: Fully 50 per cent of the farmers attending our farm meetings in 1936 were tenants and sharecroppers.

Florence: We solicit demonstrators who are tenant farmers, and up to the present time have had quite a large number to participate in our program. Our best 4-H club work in many cases is done by boys and girls from 4-H club families.

Hampton: My county agricultural advisory committee is sponsoring a campaign for the repair and improvement of tenant houses, and to encourage the planting of gardens, and the acquiring of cattle, hogs and poultry by tenant families.

Lee: The tenant and sharecropper receives the same service from the county agent as does the landlord in the marketing of livestock and surplus farm commodities. In fact, a greater part of the poultry shipments are made by farmers of this group.

Saluda: Due to the nature of the project in that little capital is required, hundreds of tenants and sharecroppers here are assisted every year in poultry and turkey production.

Conclusion

The South Carolina Extension Service has, since its beginning, been fully aware of the serious consequences of the tenant system of farming to the agriculture of the state. This system, which was born in the South in the years immediately following the War between the States, has during the ensuing years taken a heavy toll in both the agricultural and human resources of the state.

During the period of its existence, the Extension Service has constantly, and to the extent of its resources and facilities, sought to remedy the tenant situation and bring about through its educational program an increase in land ownership among worthy tenant farmers. Through these efforts thousands of tenants have been encouraged to buy farms, and these and other thousands of farmers have been assisted in adopting more efficient and profitable methods of farming, which raised their income and thus enabled them to maintain ownership of their farms. As a result of these and other efforts along the same line in South Carolina the percentage of tenants has not increased, nor has the percentage of farm owners decreased during the past 25 years, the figures remaining approximately two-thirds tenants and one-third landowners throughout this period.

During this period, however, nothing has been accomplished toward making landowners of the two-thirds of the farmers of the state who are tenants. The Extension Service in approaching this problem has been confronted with the following listed obstacles:

(1) A large percentage of this number of tenants have little or no desire to own land, nor do they have the ability to plan and manage the operation of a farm without supervision.

(2) The farm income in the state has been too low and too variable to enable many of this number to accumulate sufficient money to buy an equity in a farm.

(3) As a result of this low and variable farm income, adequate credit at reasonable interest rates has not been available to many deserving tenants who may have accumulated enough money to purchase an equity in a farm.

(4) The low and variable farm income, together with the lack of adequate credit at reasonable interest rates has caused many landowners to lose their farms, thus offsetting the number of tenants who were able to buy farms of their own.

The importance of farm income and credit in the farm tenure picture is shown by the fact that during the period 1930-35, with the advent of the AAA programs which raised farm income, and the expansion of the Farm Credit Administration, which made available credit to deserving farmers to buy or maintain equities in farms, during this five-year period, farm ownership in South Carolina rose from 34 per cent to 37 per cent, and farm tenancy decreased from 65 per cent to 62 per cent. These figures are more significant when it is remembered that three years of this five were years of deep, dark depression, in which farm income was at its lowest in many years, and no credit was available for the purchase of farms, leaving 1933 and 1934 as the years in which these changes must have taken place.

The problem is a big one and merits careful study and analysis before the solution is attempted. In the South the problem is further complicated by being closely intermingled with racial relations and other institutions and problems generations old.

The Extension Service stands ready to cooperate with any economically and sociologically sound movement to increase farm ownership among worthy, competent tenants in South Carolina. This Service already has an office with at least one county farm agent and one county home agent in each county. In some of the larger counties there are assistant agents and in all there is a limited amount of clerical help. These county offices are reinforced with district agents and by specialists in crops, soils, livestock, etc. connected with Clemson College, the agricultural college of the state. In addition, for many years we have had trained Negro farm and home demonstration agents in those counties having a large Negro population. At present we have 16 Negro farm county agents and 12 Negro home demonstration agents working under the immediate supervision of Negro supervisors at the State Negro College at Orangeburg, S. C. This set-up is typical of the extension organization in the other southern states.

From its experience with farmers of all types of tenure the Extension Service would recommend that the following listed points be embodied in the plan to increase farm ownership among tenants in South Carolina:

(1) That tenants to be assisted be carefully selected as to, (a) his desire for farm ownership, (b) his ability to manage and operate a farm, and (c) his character and attitude.

(2) That the farm set-up for each tenant so assisted be economically sound, in that he is neither given more than he is required to eventually pay for, nor is he burdened with a debt larger than the size and type of his farm, together with his ability, will permit him to pay.

(3) That each tenant so assisted be given adequate supervision and training in sound farming methods, this supervision to last until he has demonstrated his ability to manage and operate his farm, and to a certain extent until he has amortized his loan.

(4) That the tenant to be assisted not be furnished with equipment and luxuries on a scale that neighboring landowners, who have acquired their farms through years of hard work and self-denial, have been unable to afford.

(5) That the racial traditions in the South be carefully considered in the location of tenants on farms of their own.

Table Showing Percentage of Farm Tenants and
Farm Owners in South Carolina Since 1910
(U. S. Farm Census, 1935)

Year	Per cent of Part and Total Owners	Per cent of All Tenants
1910	36%	63%
1920	35%	64%
1925	34%	65%
1930	34%	65%
1935	37%	62%
Average	35%	64%

Missing 1% represents Farm Managers

BRIEF ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SHOWING "HIGH SPOTS" IN EXTENSION WORK
FOR 1936

General Statement

The Clemson College Extension Service has experienced in 1936 one of the most fruitful years work in its history. The organization is set up to handle as efficiently as possible the extension educational program in South Carolina, and has made substantial progress during the year in maintaining the leadership of Clemson College in the agricultural progress of the state.

In 1936 the crisis of the depression emergency had passed, and farmers who had during the trying years of the depression learned that the extension service offered safe, sound leadership, turned to the county agents and specialists in larger numbers than ever before for guidance and help in improving the production and efficiency of their farms. For extension workers, who had for the preceding three years been forced to devote a large percentage of their time and efforts to emergency programs of adjustment which were necessary to tide the farmers over the depression, this meant a definite return to the basic program of demonstration work, upon which the extension service was founded and developed.

Fortunately, during the three preceding years of emergency programs, a strong organization of farmer leadership and clerical assistants had been built up by the extension service in each county of the state and, consequently, county agents were able to place

much of the responsibility for the details of the adjustment programs in the hands of this leadership, and carry on again the fundamental program of agricultural demonstration work needed and desired by the farmers.

Additional Federal funds for extension work made it possible to fill several vacancies in the organization, and thus enabled the extension service to present a well rounded program of educational work to the farm people of the state.

Program of Work

In view of the unprecedented interest of the farmers of the state in the extension program, and the fact that the agricultural situation presented extraordinary and various new problems and avenues of approach, the extension service called on the leadership of the counties to share the responsibility of formulating the 1936 program of work for the extension service. This procedure met an enthusiastic response from leading farmers, and in all counties, the councils thus formed spent days in studying the agricultural situation as it applied to their county and the state, and in preparing a program for the advancement of agriculture.

Accomplishments

Agricultural Adjustment Work: The extension service administered in 1936 for the fourth consecutive year the Agricultural Adjustment programs of the Federal Government. Through the Agricultural Conservation program, in which 112,007 farmers participated, a total of \$7,307,000 has been paid to the farmers of the state for performance.

Educational Demonstration Work: During 1936 county and home demonstration agents in cooperation with 4,156 voluntary community and county leaders, carried out the extension educational program in 1768 communities in the state. These agents made a total of 67,042 farm and home visits, visiting 43,808 different farms and homes to assist with agricultural and home-making problems.

Farmers and farm women made a total of 741,463 office and telephone calls on these agents at their headquarters for information and assistance. A total of 10,404 newspaper articles containing timely agricultural information were published by these agents during the year, 190,336 individual letters were written to farm people with reference to farm and home problems, and 5,838 circular letters were prepared, of which over a million copies were mailed. A total of 139,602 bulletins were distributed, and 231 radio talks were made.

A total of 20,979 farm and home meetings were held, with an attendance of 720,992 farmers, farm women, and 4-H club members.

A total of 1,442 4-H clubs were organized with a membership of 29,713 farm boys and girls. Six thousand farm boys grew crops and livestock to the value of \$157,159, with their complete record books showing a profit of \$73,254. After work, the 4-H club members like to play, and a total of 4,347 attended camps under the supervision of the extension service.

Home demonstration agents and specialists taught 14,019 farm women and girls modern methods of making and caring for clothing, assisted 23,661 farm women and 1,903 farm girls in canning 2,261,220 containers of fruits, vegetables and meats, and in drying the brining 73,050 pounds of fruits and vegetables, all to the value of \$439,876.

Home agents reached 25,869 farm women with marketing projects, and helped them sell farm and home products to the value of \$475,180.

County agents conducted a total of 12,000 demonstrations with farmers in crops, livestock, agricultural engineering, and other agricultural lines.

In the 5-acre cotton contest, 654 farmers conducted demonstrations of the production of high yields of lint cotton of good quality and acceptable length of staple. Ten years of these demonstrations have helped place South Carolina in the lead among all cotton producing states in the percentage of lint 15/16 inch or longer. In 1936, 94.7 per cent of all cotton produced in the state was 15/16 inch or longer, and over 70 per cent was one inch or longer.

In farm management work, 206 farmers' meetings were held on farm planning work, 200 demonstrations were conducted in individual farm planning, 7,499 farmers were assisted in obtaining farm credit, and assistance was given in organizing six farm credit associations.

In agricultural engineering work, plans and assistance were given in constructing 1,660 farm buildings and in remodeling and repairing 1,624 farm buildings. Cooperation was given the Rural Electrification Authority in organizing rural communities to build 2,000 miles of rural electric lines, placing electricity in 2,373 farm homes.

The soil conservation program has been conducted through 19 cooperative county soil conservation associations, having a membership of 2,346 farmers. These associations in cooperation with their county legislative delegations have provided the counties with 42 power terracing outfits, which, during 1936, terraced 38,730 acres of land

at an average cost to the farmer of \$1.91 per acre. On all farms where this terracing was done, complete land use programs to conserve the soil, balance farming operations, and restore fertility were adopted, and are being carried out.

In agronomy work, 95 complete tobacco demonstrations were conducted by farmers, showing the value of improved methods of cultivation, fertilization, harvesting, curing, and grading. These demonstrations showed an average yield of 1067 pounds of tobacco per acre, which sold at an average price of 21 cents per pound.

In animal husbandry, 99 purebred beef bulls and 155 purebred boars were placed with farmers to improve their stock. In addition farmers were assisted in purchasing 93 purebred beef cows and 252 sows and gilts. Thirty-eight hog-feeding demonstrations were conducted, and assistance was given to farmers in marketing hogs to the value of \$628,902.70.

In dairy work, attention is called to the fact that since 1919, South Carolina has risen from eighth to fourth place among 16 southern states in the average milk production per cow. This improvement is largely the result of the use of purebred sires in improving the stock on the farms. In 1936, 78 selected purebred dairy bulls were placed with farmers of the state. A total of 130 4-H calf club members grew out 169 animals to the value of \$22,338, and two new dairy herd improvement associations were formed. Assistance was given farmers in marketing dairy cattle and dairy products to the value of \$432,252.

In plant disease and insect work, 27,960 farmers were assisted in preventing and controlling outbreaks of plant diseases, and 26,063

farmers were assisted with crop insect control. A total of 120 demonstrations in cotton seed treatment for the prevention of diseases were conducted by farmers, and results showed that these demonstrations increased the yield of lint cotton on an average of 78 pounds per acre.

In horticulture, commercial orchardists were assisted in producing and marketing 2,000 cars of peaches. Demonstrations conducted proved that serious orchard troubles experienced by the farmers of the state could be controlled by the use of a complete balanced fertilizer. A total of 847 home garden demonstrations were conducted, and record demonstrations were conducted with the main truck crops of the state. A new type of sweet potatoes and a new type curing house were demonstrated, and both found very desirable for South Carolina conditions.

In marketing work, the extension service assisted farmers of the state in marketing surplus products to the value of \$4,262,353. Shipping point inspection was furnished on 7,273 cars of fruits and vegetables, which number topped all previous records in the state.

In poultry work 68 demonstration flock records were conducted with poultrymen showing an average labor income of \$1.67 per hen. A total of 135 demonstrations of disease control were conducted. Twenty-nine county poultry schools were held.

In the visual instruction program, agricultural motion pictures were shown to 20,032 farm people at 101 farmers' meetings.

Pressing Needs of Extension Service

1. Additional personnel to more adequately perform the extension work needed and desired by the farmers of the state.
2. A system whereby county agents and home demonstration agents may be given additional training in agricultural extension work in order that they may be kept strictly up-to-date on subject matter, methods, and vision.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON EXTENSION WORK

IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1936

The main problem of the extension service in South Carolina in 1936 has been the reorganization and coordination of the field forces in order that the organization might again lead the farmers of the State in an organized and concerted program of basic agricultural demonstration work.

On account of the heavy burden of work in administering the AAA programs and in performing other emergency work, county and state extension workers were able to do but little work along regular agricultural demonstration lines in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Many of the county agents, during these three years of adjustment, devoted as much as 90 percent of their time to AAA programs and other work of an emergency nature. And specialists, not engaged in work in connection with these programs, finding themselves, on account of this situation, unable to work through the county agents as they had in the past, either largely withdrew to their offices to conduct their work from there, or undertook to develop programs along their respective lines directly with the farmers of the state. In the latter instance specialists became, figuratively speaking, county agents at large, carrying out their programs as best they could through direct visits and contacts with farmers over the State. This cost the organization much in the way of coordination of effort.

It became evident in 1935 that the crisis of the emergency had passed. Farmers recovering from the hysteria of the dark days of the depression, found that as a result of the adjustment programs they themselves had administered and carried out under the leadership of the county agents, they were again on a comparatively sound basis. With

this assurance, they again started to plan for the future, and to call upon the extension service for demonstrations and teaching along safe and progressive agricultural lines.

In order that this call from the farmers might be answered, and the extension service retain its position as the educational agency of the farmers, it was necessary that demonstration work with farmers along the most important agricultural lines be expanded as rapidly and as efficiently as possible. This required a change in attitude on the part of many extension workers, especially county agents who had been buried so deep in emergency work that they had temporarily lost sight of the educational nature of their work.

Therefore, after many conferences of supervisors, specialists and agents, culminating in a statewide conference of all workers in the early fall of 1935, a very definite program of agricultural demonstration work was planned for 1936. The program was completed early in the fall of 1935 in order that the fall work connected with agricultural projects could be planned and started.

Additional funds from Federal sources made it possible to place assistant county agents in many counties where the volume of work was heaviest. In practically all cases these assistant agents work in adjoining counties, and all are subject to being moved to any county where their services are particularly needed.

Definite plans were made for closer supervision and coordination of the program by the district agents, who were given more definite responsibilities in carrying out the program. Under their direction the county agents have been led to delegate details to their office workers; to take advantage of the improved attitude of openmindedness and increased ability of the farmers to read, understand, and work together, and

do more work through organized groups with increased efficiency.

Definite plans were worked out for coordination of the work of the specialists in order that each line of work would become a part of the whole farm demonstration. With each specialist contributing his part, rather than each carrying on a separate demonstration, often without the proper cognizance of other needs of the farm or other work in progress on the farm.

Regular conferences of supervisors and specialists have been held during the year in order to check on the progress of the program.

As a result of this program the extension service in South Carolina is again serving the farmers of the State as their educational agency. Through the reorganization and coordination of the program as a whole, this change has been brought about without loss of efficiency in the conduct of the Agricultural Conservation Program and other work of this nature which is definitely a part of the responsibility of the extension service. The volume of demonstration work conducted in 1936 is greater than for many years past, and with a more thoroughly seasoned personnel, who have learned that often the impossible can be accomplished, together with a farm people who have learned to cooperate and work together under the leadership of the extension service, greater results will be obtained than ever before in establishing a safe, sound, and progressive agriculture for the State.

Looking Toward 1937

The extension program for 1937 is being planned with the definite aim of further coordination of the work of extension forces in order that their efforts may reach the farm as a complete farm and home demonstration.

In cooperation with groups of farm men and women, the county agents and home demonstration agents have worked out a joint program of extension

work for each county of the State. These programs have been carried, and are being carried to the communities for discussion, approval, and the selection of demonstrators by the farm people and the agents concerned. Through this method, it is planned to conduct a well-organized, coordinated program of extension work, centering around the whole farm and farm home, a program suggested by the people themselves, and with them definitely committed to an active part in its conduct.